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ESTABLISHED IN 1822.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS'

CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

AND

BULBOUS ROOTS,

WITH

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTIVATION.

*THE VEGETABLE SEEDS EMBRACE ALL THE BEST VARIETIES IN
CULTIVATION—NEW AND OLD.*

*THE SELECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS INCLUDES ALL THAT ARE
WORTHY OF A PLACE IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.*

Dutch Bulbous Roots, French Hybrid Gladiolus, Herbaceous, and
Bedding Plants, Grass Seeds.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,

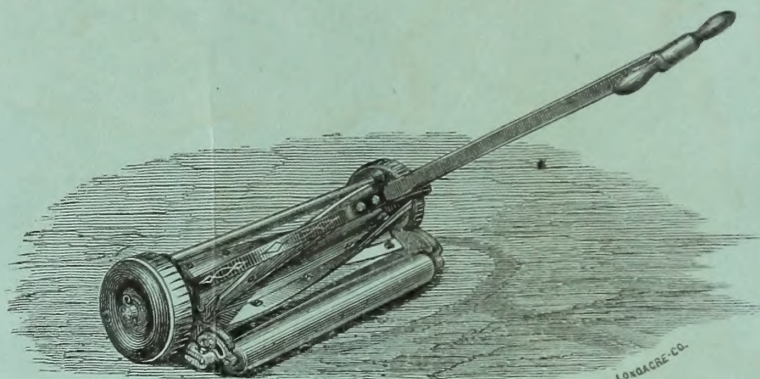
AT THE OLD STAND,

Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street,

BOSTON.

884/884
(1381)

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS



FOR 1878.

WIDTH.	STYLE.	POWER REQUIRED.	WEIGHT.	PRICE.
10 inch,	Roller,	A lady,	28 lbs.	\$15 00
14 "	"	One man,	55 "	22 00
12 "	6½ inch wheels,	A lady,	34 "	18 00
14 "	"	A youth,	37 "	20 00
16 "	"	One man,	41 "	22 00
18 "	"	"	46 "	24 00
20 "	"	"	50 "	26 00
15 "	8½ inch	"	51 "	22 00

HORSE MACHINES,—NEW PATTERN.

30 inch,	With Draft Rod,	Light horse,	315 lbs.	\$100 00
30 "	Shafts and Seat,	"	350 "	120 00
36 "	"	One horse,	450 "	160 00

BUY THE BEST.

Every Machine warranted to give satisfaction, and warranted to run Fifty Per Cent. Lighter than any other Lawn Mower of the same width of cut. Adapted to every Lawn.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE AT

Joseph Breck & Sons,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS,

51 & 52 North Market St.

BOSTON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1822.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS'

CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS,

(Refer to Implement Catalogue.)

GRASS SEEDS,

TO WHICH IS ADDED A LIST OF

French Hybrid Gladiolus and Herbaceous Plants.

ALSO,

BULBOUS ROOTS.

*THE SELECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS INCLUDES ALL THAT ARE
WORTHY OF A PLACE IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.*

*THE VEGETABLE SEEDS EMBRACE ALL THE BEST VARIETIES IN
CULTIVATION.*

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street,
BOSTON.

PREFACE.

We offer our SEEDS for sale with the full assurance that they are true and reliable, and we shall never allow any to be sent out from our establishment unless known to be of the very first quality. Such kinds as do not produce seeds well in this country, we import from reliable growers in England, France, and Germany; such of them as are raised in this country, are grown by ourselves, or by growers in whom we have the most implicit confidence. Imported seeds, and those not grown by ourselves, are tried by a skilful gardener, at our greenhouses in Brighton, to test their vegetating quality.

The long experience of the senior partner in the seed business, is a sufficient guarantee that none but such as are known to be pure and genuine will be sold or offered for sale.

☞ Dealers in Seeds and Country Traders supplied on the best terms.

☞ Persons who wish for seeds to sell again, can be supplied at a liberal discount, with boxes of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in small papers, labelled and sealed, ready for retail, and every sort warranted to be of the very best quality.

☞ GRASS SEEDS at the lowest market prices.

☞ FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, and all Nursery productions, furnished at one day's notice, and, when requested, can be packed in mats or boxes, so as to be safely sent to Europe, or any part of America.

SCIONS, of every choice variety of Fruit trees, furnished at short notice.

Peruvian Guano, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone, Poudrette, etc., etc.

☞ While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser that we do not warrant seeds, and are not in any respect liable or responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS.

DARLING'S

Ground Bone and Animal Fertilizer.

We desire in this way to inform all parties in want of Fertilizers, that we shall have on hand, and for sale, this season, a good stock of *Darling's Fine Ground Bone and Animal Fertilizer*. We wish to note a few points in regard to them, for your consideration.

Darling's Fine Ground Bone has been sold in New England for the past twelve years, and, judging by the very large increase of the demand for it, we think it must have given the best of satisfaction. Prof. Goessman, State Chemist, in the "Massachusetts Agricultural Report," says: "Coarsely ground bone should never be directly applied to the soil. The fertilizing value of ground bones of corresponding compositions stands in a direct relation to their degree of fineness." A finely pulverized bone, well composted, is claimed to exceed all other fertilizers in efficiency, being well adapted to all kinds of soil. It should be composed a few weeks, if possible, with barn-yard manure, or ashes, before using. In many instances farmers have, with this bone, made a Superphosphate by the use of vitrol, or ashes, which they claim to be better than any Superphosphate now sold in New England. This bone is very fine, and warranted in all cases to contain what the analysis calls for that is on each package: 24 to 25 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid, equal to from 52 to 55 per cent. of Bone Phosphate, and from 3.5 to 4.5 per cent. of Nitrogen, equal to from 4 to 5 per cent. of Ammonia.

The Animal Fertilizer is made from the following materials: In each ton, 700 lbs. Fine Bone, 700 lbs. Animal Dust, 400 lbs. Dried Blood, and 200 lbs. Muriate Potash, 80 per cent. The analysis of this is 10 per cent. of Ammonia, 11 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid, and 8 per cent. of Muriate Potash, the latter being equal to 5 per cent. of Real Potash. This fertilizer is applicable to any of the formulas for Plant Food, as you will see it contains a very large per cent. of the three principal chemicals required in all formulas,—Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash; and the fact that these chemicals can be bought in this way, at a much less price than in any other, is well worthy of your attention.

We would also state that from the same materials they are making a Lawn Dresser which has no equal for keeping lawns fresh and green from very early spring until late in the season, producing a heavy growth all through the summer. This is put up in 50 and 100 lb. bags, expressly for this use.

It is the object of the manufacturers to secure for themselves as good a reputation for this fertilizer as they now have for their Ground Bone. It has been their first aim to make themselves familiar with what is required for a good fertilizer, by considering New England soils and crops, and they feel perfectly confident that by giving it one trial, the farmers will agree that in a very large measure they have succeeded in their aim. Trusting that, with our ability to fill your orders with promptness, we shall receive a share of your patronage.

We remain yours truly,

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,

Boston, Mass.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, &c., BY MAIL,

TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE THERE IS
POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

The new postage law authorizes the sending of *Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Cuttings, Plants, and Scions*, at the rate of ONE CENT for every OUNCE in weight; the weight of the package not to exceed four pounds.

Under this law, any of the seeds or bulbs named in this Catalogue, will be mailed, free of postage, at the prices quoted, with the exception of Peas, Beans, Corn, and Potatoes, for which an additional remittance of sixteen cents for every pound is required.

The new postage law of Canada also authorizes the passage of the same articles through the mails, at the rate of *one cent per ounce*, prepaid; packages not to exceed sixteen ounces in weight. Seed packages, received from the United States, are charged the same rate on being delivered, in addition to the amount of postage prepaid here.

Correspondents who are unknown to us, *must* invariably accompany their orders with cash, or a satisfactory reference. Remittances of small sums can be made in current bank bills, or postage stamps; large amounts, by draft, on Boston or New York.

Having mailed the seeds, we cannot be responsible for any loss, unless on account of our own mistakes.

Correspondents are requested to give their names in full, distinctly written, with post-office address, county, and state.

In giving orders for seeds, or plants, please to state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and also the name of the parties to whose care they wish them to be consigned, at the various places of trans-shipment.

Collections of Flower Seeds, by Mail, Postage Free.

The following collections of flower seeds are put up by the senior partner of our house, so well known to the public for many years as a practical florist and enthusiastic lover of flowers. Those who give their orders for any of them, may not have the fear of any disappointment.

No. 1 contains 25 choice varieties of Annuals,	\$1 00
" 2 " 20 Biennials and Perennials,	1 00
" 3 " 10 extra fine varieties of Annuals and Perennials, embracing many of the new and choicest in cultivation,	1 00
No. 4 contains 5 very choice, selected from prize flowers of English Pansies, Geranium, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, Verbenas, Truffaut's Peony Asters, and Double Hollyhocks,	1 00

Any one remitting \$3.00 will receive the four assortments, postage free.

No. 5 contains	15 select varieties of Greenhouse seeds,	3 00
" 6 "	100 varieties of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including many new and choice varieties,	5 00
" 7 "	50 varieties of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials,	2 50
" 8 "	20 varieties of Annuals, Perennials, and Biennials, suitable for sowing in Autumn,	1 00

The seeds in the above assortments are of our own selection.

COLLECTION No. 9.

For a small garden, where new beginners are concerned, we recommend the following assortment of 40 varieties for \$2.00, which we will warrant to give satisfaction, if well cultivated.

Asters, improved varieties, (mixed sorts).	Delphinium consolida double mixed.
Antirrhinum, fine mixed sorts.	——ajacis, doubled mixed.
Alyssum (sweet).	Drummond, Phlox, extra mixed.
Balsams, double mixed sorts.	Dianthus, Hedderwigii, mixed.
Calliopsis Drummondii.	——Chinensis, mixed.
——nigra speciosa.	Eschscholtzia California.
Cockscomb, fine mixed.	Godetia rubicunda.
Cacalia coccinea.	Immortal flowers, mixed.
Chrysanthemum coronaria.	Mourning Bride, mixed.
Convolvulus minor.	Marigold, new dwarf French.
Candytuft, white.	Mignonette.
——purple.	Mirabalis, fine mixed.
Tropæolum, mixed.	Sweet Peas, mixed.
Pansies, extra fine sorts.	Sweet Sultan, mixed.
Petunias, fine hybrid.	Ten-week Stock, fine mixed.
Portulaca, mixed.	Tagetes signata, pumila.
Morning Glory, mixed.	Double Zinnia, extra fine mixed.
Nasturtium, mixed.	And other fine sorts.

COLLECTION No. 10.

Selection of extra fine Annuals for \$12.

Collection of 6 varieties	Truffaut Asters
" 6 "	Truffaut's imbricate Pompon.
" 4 "	Improved Rose Astor.
" 6 "	German Quilled do.
" 10 "	Double Camelia fl. Balsams.
" 12 "	Early Ten-week Stock.
" 8 "	Large flowering do.
" 10 "	Drummond Phlox.
" 6 "	Sweet Peas.
" 6 "	Double Zinnia.
" 6 "	Fine Dwarf Tropæolums.
" 10 "	Superb Antirrhinums.
" 8 "	Calliopsis.
" 8 "	Portulaca.
" 5 "	Candytuft.
" 10 "	Dianthus.

Collection of 12 varieties Immortals.

" 12 " Extra Pansies.

" 8 " Morning Glory.

One half ounce Mignonette.

One Package Double Portulaca.

Ten packages of our own selection.

Seeds for Associations or Clubs.

The following seeds may be selected from our Catalogue, at the prices named, and will be forwarded, postage free, to any part of the United States or Canada:—

Purchasers remitting \$1 00 may select seeds in packets, at Catalogue prices, amounting to \$1 10.

"	"	2 00	"	"	"	2 25
"	"	3 00	"	"	"	3 50
"	"	4 00	"	"	"	4 75
"	"	5 00	"	"	"	6 00
"	"	10 00	"	"	"	12 50
"	"	20 00	"	"	"	26 00
"	"	30 00	"	"	"	40 00

No variation will be made from the above rates.

Prices to dealers, whose orders exceed the above amounts, will be given upon application.

Seeds, when ordered by the ounce or pound, will not be included; nor for Plants, Roots, or Bulbs.

DIRECTIONS

FOR

Cultivating Flower Seeds.

We would call the attention of all lovers of flowers to BRECK'S NEW BOOK OF FLOWERS, where may be found full directions for cultivation of all ornamental plants of the Flower Garden. The "New York Observer" says of it: "To those who are interested in floriculture, this manuel will give the latest and most reliable information concerning the nature, habits, methods of propagation, and uses of plants and flowers. It is a new book, by an amateur, whose work has been for fifteen years the *vade mecum* of the florist, and its circulation will do much to extend and improve this beautiful and refining branch of industry. The descriptions are concise and clear, the directions intelligible, and the illustrations beautiful."

This work is for sale at our store, and at most of the bookstores in the country. Price, \$1.75. Contains nearly 500 pages.

SEEDS

OF

Esculent Vegetables.

Artichoke. per oz , 50 cents.

(*Cynara Scolymus*, Linnaeus. *Artichaut*, French. *Alcachafa*, German.)

LARGE GLOBE, produces large globular heads, of a dusky purple color, with thick succulent scales.

FRENCH, OR GREEN, large oval heads, with open scales.

CULTURE. — Sow the seeds in April, in seed beds, transplant into a light, rich soil: slightly protect in winter. In the following spring, separate the offsets, and plant three or four in hills, two feet distant, in rows four feet apart.

After separating the seed grown, called the bristles or chokes, the flower heads are boiled or pickled. Boil them near two hours, or until tender, in water, with a little salt. Sometimes they are fried and used as ragouts, or, when very young, as salad.

Asparagus. per oz , 10 cents.

(*Asparagus officinales*, Lin. *Asperge*, Fr. *Spargel*, Ger. *Espargos*, Sp.)

Large White Dutch

Conovers Colossal.

Large White Reading

Improved Giant.

CULTURE.—Sow in April and May, in drills about one inch deep, and in rows about eighteen inches apart. The soil should be light, deep, and well manured. Transplant with care, when one, two, or three years old, into deep, manured trenches, which must be filled up as the plants grow. Two or three inches of horse manure should be laid on the bed every fall, and carefully forked in the spring. Some allow the plants to remain as sown, and put layers of manure on every year.

Asparagus Roots.

Conovers Colossal (Extra), \$1.00 per 100
Improved Giant, 1, 2, and 3 years, . . . 75 cts. and 1.00 per 100

Beans.

(*Faba vulgaris*, Lin. *Veve de marais*, Fr. *Gartenbohne*, Ger. *Haba Comun*, Sp.)

ENGLISH DWARFS.

Broad Winsor, per qt.,	40	Early Mazagan,	40
Green Genoa,	40	Sword Long Pod,	40

DWARF, OR STRING BEANS.

Early Case Knife, per qt.,	30	Early Yel'w, Six Weeks, per qt.	25
Early China Dwarf,	25	Royal White Kidney Dwarf,	30
Early Quaker,	30	Red Cranberry Dwarf,	30
Early Mohawk,	25	Marrow, or Thousand to One,	25
Early Yellow Cranberry,	30	White Cranberry Dwarf,	30
Early Dwarf Horticultural,	30	Early Valentine,	30
Victoria Marrow,	30	Early White Marrow,	30
Early Rachael,	30	Early Turtle Soup,	25
Early Nonpareil,	30	White Seeded Wax, Yel. Pods,	30

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.

Large White Lima, per qt.,	50	Red Cranberry, per qt.,	35
Small White Lima, or Saba,	50	White Cranberry,	35
Large Scarlet Runners,	50	Parti-Colored Cranberry,	40
Large White Dutch Runners,	50	Yellow Cranberry,	40
White Dutch Case Knife,	35	London Horticultural, <i>very fine</i> ,	35
Black Wax,	40	Concord,	35

Dreer's Improved Lima Bean.*(Grope Lima Stangen-Bohne.)*

per qt. 75 cents.

The distinctive improvements in this Bean are, its earliness, remarkable productiveness, delicious flavor, and forming the beans closely in the pods.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS should be planted very early in our climate, as soon as the ground is workable: if delayed till late, the crop is generally overtaken by the scorching heat, and is fast destroyed. A good stiff loam is best adapted to their growth. When about two inches high, hoe them, and draw the earth around their stems two or three times during their growth. When the pods begin to grow, break off the top of the stems: this will cause them to swell and fill up, and prevent their running all to flowers: gather them when about half their full size: boil them in plenty of water, with a little salt, and serve up as other beans.

POLE BEANS.—Pole beans are generally planted in hills, about four feet apart, putting four or five beans in a hill, and leaving a space in the centre for the pole: they should not be planted till all danger from frost is past, and the Lima and Saba not until the 20th of May, in our climate, as they will not grow until the weather and ground are warm. The best quality is the Lima, but it is late: the Saba or Carolina, is much like it, and earlier. The London Horticultural is a great bearer, early and good. Lima beans may be forwarded in pots, and transplanted with perfect success. This variety, and the Saba, may be preserved for winter use, by pickling the green pods when they are early filled, and placing them in kegs or jars, with a layer of pods and salt alternately, and filling up with water enough to cover them; when wanted for use, shell and soak them in fresh water ten or twelve hours: boil them about twice the usual length of time, and it is difficult to distinguish them from beans fresh gathered.

Beets.

(*Beta vulgaris*, Lin. *Betterave*, Fr. *Runklerube*, Ger. *ReMolacha*, Sp.)

Early flat Bassano, per oz.,	10	Dewings Turnip Rooted, per oz.	10
Early Blood, Turnip Rooted,	10	Bastian's New Turnip Beet,	10
New Dark Red Egyptian (extra)		Bennett's Turnip Rooted,	10
Hatch's Early Turnip,	10	Long Blood Red,	10
Long French Sugar White,	10	Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel,	10
" " " Yellow,	10	Long Red Mangel Wurtzel,	10

CULTURE.—Sow from April to middle of June, in deep rich sandy loam. Thin the young plants to the distance of six or eight inches, and fill up the vacant places with those taken out. The early turnip-rooted are the earliest, and are of fine quality. When young, the leaves make excellent greens. The long blood beet is the best for table and winter use. The French sugar beet and mangel wurtzel are most valuable for cattle, and are much cultivated. Thirty or forty tons are raised on an acre, for which it takes about six pounds of seed.

Borecole or Kale.

(*Brassica oleracea acephelo*, Lin. *Chou-rest*, Fr. *Gumekohl*, Ger. *Bretan*, Sp.)

Green Curled Scotch, per oz.,	25	Sea Kale,	per oz., 25
Dwarf Curled or Ger. Greens,	25		

CULTURE.—Sow in April or May, and manage as cabbage. In winter, transplant into trenches, and cover with straw. The crown or centre, improved by frost, is delicate and sweet when boiled.

Broccoli.

(*Brassica oleracea botrytis*, Lin. *Chou Brocoli*, Fr. *Brocoli Spargel-Kohl*, Ger. *Brocoli*, Sp.)

Seymour's Superb White, per oz.,	50	Large Purple Cape, per oz.	50
Early Purple,	50	White Cape,	50
Early White,	50	Brimstone,	50
Early Walcheren,	50	London White,	50
Covent Garden (<i>very fine</i>),	75		

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, or, for general sowing in the open ground in May, in good rich and light soil. Thin out the plants, to prevent their being drawn up, weekly. Those that do not produce heads in October and November, should be taken up and placed in the cellar, and covered up to the leaves in earth.

Brussels Sprouts. per oz., 30 cts.

(*Brassica oleracea bullata*, Lin. *Chou de Bruxelles*, Fr. *Cruner Sprossen*, Ger. *Breton de Bruselas*, Sp.)

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds in May, and transplant about the first of July. The general treatment should be about the same as that of broccoli and cabbage. The heads, when boiled, are a delicate dish. The plants, when protected in winter, send out young sprouts in the spring, which make excellent greens. There is no finer spring vegetable.

Cabbage.

(*Brassica oleracea capitata*, Lin. *Chou*, Fr. *Kopfkohl*, Ger. *Repollo*, Sp.)

Schweinfurt Cabbage, per oz.,	50	Early York,	per oz.,	30
Early Wyman,	50	Jersey Wakefield,		40
Adams Early, (<i>very fine</i>),	30	German Brunswick		40
Winningstadt, (<i>extra fine and early</i>),	30	Large Scotch,		40
Early Wakefield,	30	Large Green Glazed		40
Early Low Dutch,	30	Red Dutch, (<i>for pickling</i>),		40
Early London Battersea,	30	Turnip Rooted, or Abrabian		
Early Sugar Loaf,	30	(<i>above ground</i>),		50
Early Premium Dutch,	30	Portugal, or Couve tronchuda,		50
Early Ox Heart,	30	Ulm Savoy,		50
Early Harvest,	30	Mason's Drumhead,		40
Large Cape Savoy,	30	Stone Mason's Drumhead,		40
Green Globe Savoy,	30	Marblehead Mammoth,		50
Large Late Drumhead,	25	Robinson's Champion prize,		50
		Crane's Improved,		50

CULTURE.—Cabbage seed for a very early crop should be sowed in a hotbed in March, or early in April: give plenty of air, and thin out the plants, that they may grow strong.

When the plants are four or five inches high, they should be transplanted, if the weather is mild, into the open ground, in rows, two feet apart, and about fifteen inches apart in the row: make the ground rich and light, and set them firmly: as they grow, give frequent hoeings, and keep clear of weeds: those who have no hotbed should sow in the open ground in May, which will be soon enough for an open crop.

The late varieties need not be sown until the middle of May: sow in drills or broadcast, in beds properly prepared, and thin out as soon as they are an inch high: transplant them the latter part of June, in rows, two feet apart. Those who wish to preserve their cabbages through the winter, should take them up in dry weather, and plant them down to the leaves, and close together, in a dry sheltered spot. The whole must be covered securely with straw and boards to keep off rain.

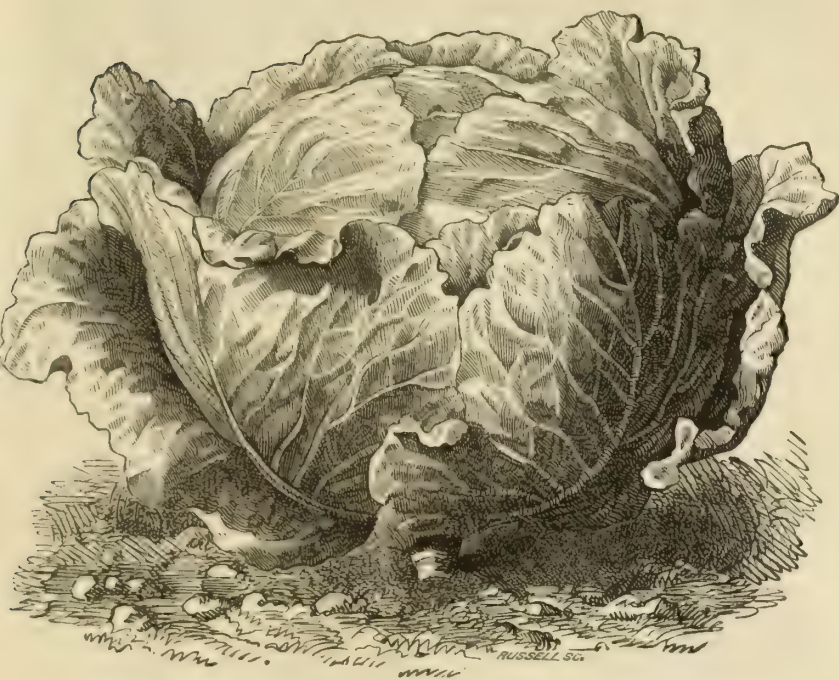
Red cabbage makes an excellent pickle. Cut it fine and sprinkle it with salt: let it be forty-eight hours, then drain off the water and put it in a jar. Put vinegar, with ginger or other spices on the fire, and as soon as it boils, pour it over the cabbage. When cold, cover tight and put it in a cool place.

Carrot.

(*Daucus carota*, Lin. *Carotte*, Fr. *Moere*, Ger. *Zunahoria*, Sp.)

Early Horn,	per oz.,	10	Long Orange,	per oz.,	10
Early Short French Forcing,	15		White Belgian,		10
French Intermediate,	15		Altringham,		10
Long Blood,	15		Orange Belgian.		10

CULTURE.—Sow for early crop about the first of April, and for the main crop about the last of May, in rich loamy soil manured the previous year, in drills about one inch deep, and two inches apart. The plants should be thinned out to the distance of three or four inches.



CABBAGE. EARLY SCHWEINFURT. Page 10.



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUM-
HEAD CABBAGE. Page 10.



KOHL RABBI. Page 15.

The early horn is the best for early use; but, for the principal crop, the long orange and large white are the best. They are considered very valuable for horses and cattle. From eight hundred to a thousand bushels may be raised on an acre. About two pounds of seed should be used to the acre. If the weather is dry, it is best to soak the seed before sowing, and mix with dry plaster or ashes.

Cardoon. per oz., 50 cts.

(*Cynara Cardunculus*, Lin. *Cardon*, Fr. *Cardo adjonjero*, Sp.)

CULTURE.—The stems of the leaves, being blanched like celery, are the parts made use of for salads, soups, &c. They are in perfection in autumn and winter. The seed must be sown in April or May in a bed of rich earth, and transplanted in June in rows, and at four feet distance from each other; they should be earthed up in the same manner as celery, taking care to keep the leaves close together, by tying around each a piece of bass matting. On approach of winter take them up and bury them in the cellar, like celery, for winter use.

Cauliflower.

(*Brassica oleracea, botrytis*, Lin. *Choufleur*, Fr. *Blumen Kohl*, Ger. *Coliflor*, Sp.)

Early Dutch,	per oz., 50	Large Late,	per oz., 50
Early Walcheren (<i>very fine</i>),	75	Late Paris,	1 00
Early Paris (<i>extra</i>)	1 00	Alma (<i>extra</i>),	75
Early London,	50	Pierce (<i>extra</i>),	1 50

CULTURE.—For an early crop, sow in September, and preserve them from all frost in sash or otherwise, and keep them in a healthy state; and the following spring transplant into rich and loamy soil. Hoe and water them well. As the flower heads appear, break the larger leaves down over them, or tie them gently upon the heads, to close and blanch them. For a late crop, sow the latter part of May, and manage as broccoli. This vegetable is considered very superior. Cut the heads while firm, and before the flower begins to spread: thin off the leaves and stalk, and let it lay a short time in salt and water. Then put it in boiling water, with a handful of salt, and skim the water well. Take it out as soon as a fork will enter the stem easily. It is then eaten with melted butter, or the gravy from meat.

Celery.

(*Apium graveolens*, Lin. *Celeri*, Fr. *Sellerie*, Ger. *Apio*, Sp.)

Seymour's New White, new	Bailey's Superb,	per oz., 30
and fine—the stalks hav-	Rose Colored Solid Giant,	30
ing been known to weigh	New Silver Giant,	40
10 or 15 lbs., per oz., 40	New Dwarf,	40
Large White Solid, per oz., 25	Boston Market (<i>ex. fine</i>), oz.,	50
Soup Celery, per lb., 1 00		

CULTURE.—Sow, in February and March, in hotbeds. Set out the young plants in beds during the latter part of April, about four inches apart, where they may remain a few weeks, when they should be carefully removed from the balls of earth attached to the roots, to the trenches. Let the trenches be dug a foot or more deep, and put in six inches of well-rotted manure; then fill the trench nearly to the top with the soil that was thrown out, and, with a fork, mix it well with manure; a moist situation is the best. The plants should be set about six inches apart, in the row, and as they proceed in growth, earth them up once a week, a little at each time, carefully observing not to cover the heart of the plant. For winter use, sow the seed in April, or early in May, in a bed of fine, rich soil, made smooth and even; sow tolerably thick, and beat the surface of the bed firmly with the spade, then cover with fine earth, sifted on, about a quarter of an inch deep. If dry weather ensues, give a good watering, and the seed will come up well.

Chicory. per oz., 10 cts.

LARGE ROOTED.—Extensively used in coffee, or as a substitute. Cultivation same as the carrot.

Chervil. per oz., 25 cts.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows ten or twelve inches apart, and cultivate the same as parsley. It is recommended as a fine salad, and possesses an aromatic flavor; it is also used in soups, etc.

Chives or Cives.

CULTURE.—A small species of onion, used in the spring for salads. Propagated by slips, which should be planted in clusters, six or eight inches apart.

Citron. per oz., 10 cts.

CULTURE.—Planted in May, and cultivated generally like water-melons. The fruit is used only for preserving in sugar, for which purpose it is highly esteemed.

Cress or Peppergrass.

(*Lipidum sativum*, Lin. Cresson, Fr. Kresse, Ger. Mastuerzo, Sp.)

Curled Cress, or Peppergrass, per oz., 10 Broad-leaved Winter, 10
Broad-leaved Garden, 10

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thick, in drills, from April to September. They must be cut while young and tender. They are considered excellent when eaten with lettuce.

Water Cress. per oz., 50 cts.

(*Sisymbrium nasturtium*, Lin. Cresson de fontain, Fr. Brunnenkresse, Ger. Berro, Sp.)

It is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the side of running water, or near springs that do not freeze hard in winter. Transplanting is the surest method.

Corn Salad, or Vetticost. per oz., 10 cts.

This is also cultivated as a salad for winter and spring use. Sow the seed in clean rich ground, in August and September, and cover in winter with straw.

Cucumber.

(*Cucumis sativus*, Lin. *Coucombres*, Fr. *Gurke*, Ger. *Pepino*, Sp.)

Early Frame, per oz.,	10	Gherkin, or West India (for	
Early Short Prickly,	10	pickling),	40
Early Green Cluster,	10	Extra Fine Prize Cucumber,	
Long White Spined,	15	pkt.,	75
Long Green Turkey,	15	Sion House,	75
Long White Turkey,	15	Godfrey's Black Spined, etc.,	75
Long Green Prickly,	10		

CULTURE.—For an early crop, sow as soon as the weather becomes warm, in hills about four feet apart. Put a large shovel-ful of well-rotted manure in each hill. Sow liberally, as the yellow bug will require a part, and it is best to have a surplus of plants. The Early Frame and Green Cluster are best for early use. Sow for pickling from the middle of June to the middle of July. The Long Prickly and small Green, are the best for pickles.

Egg Plant. per oz., 50 cts.

(*Solanum melongena*, Lin. *Aubergine*, Fr. *Cierpflanze*, Ger. *Berengina*, Sp.)

Large Round Purple,	White (Ornamental).	
New York Improved.	Black Pekin, per oz.,	1 00

CULTURE.—The seeds should be sown in hotbeds in March, and transplanted into the open ground in May, as soon as the ground becomes warm. The purple variety is best for eating. It should be sliced, and fried with ham; or, it may be parboiled, drained, and fried in batter of flour and eggs, or in fresh butter with finely grated bread, previously seasoned with spice and herbs.

The white variety is used for ornament. It makes a beautiful appearance when the plants are filled with fruit, which generally grow about the size of a large egg.

Endive or Succory. per oz., 30 cts.

(*Chicorium endivia*, Lin. *Chicoree-endive*, Fr. *Endiven*, Ger. *Endibia*, Sp.)

Green Curled (<i>fine</i>).	White Curled.
Endive, very curled, like moss.	

Garden Burnet.

Sow in April, in drills, about one inch deep and twelve inches apart. It can also be propagated by slips. It is used as a medicinal herb.

Garlic Sets.

A specie of onion, propagated by offsets. Take a good sized bulb, divide it into small parts, plant them into rows, four feet apart, in good soil; as soon as the leaves begin to decay, take up the roots, and after they are dry, hang them up in a dry room for use.

Indian Corn. per ear, 5 cts.

(*Zea mays*, Lin. *Mais*, Fr. *Velschkorn*, Ger. *Maiz*, Sp.)

Evergreen Sweet (<i>extra fine</i>).	Burr's Twelve-rowed.
Early Jefferson.	Darling's Eight-rowed, per qt., 40
Adams Early.	Brown (Field).
Southern White (Field).	Spofford's Premium (Field),
Tuscarora.	per bush., 2 50
Sweet, or Sugar Rareripec (<i>best for boiling</i>), per qt., 40	Crosby Early (<i>extra fine</i>).
Moore's Improved.	Mammoth.
Excelsior.	Narragansett.
Fodder, per bush., 2 50	R. I. Asylum.

CULTURE. — Plant about the first of May, in good soil. For very early use, plant the early white Jefferson or Adams Early. The Tuscarora comes in next, and is a very good variety; it remains a long time in the milky state. But for table use, to be eaten in the green state, no variety will compare with the sweet, or sugar corn. Corn needs frequent and deep hoeing, drawing up the earth a little each time.

Kale. (See Borecole.)

Kohl Rabbi. per oz., 40.

(*Chou-rave*, Fr. *Colinabo*, Sp.)

Or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage, above ground.

A vegetable of Turnip shape, partaking of the flavor of Savoy Cabbage.

Leek.

(*Allium porrum*, Lin. *Poireau*, Fr. *Lauch*, Ger. *Puerro*, Sp.)

Large Scotch,	per oz., 25	London,	per oz., 25
---------------	-------------	---------	-------------

Sow in April, on a well-prepared piece of ground, and transplant in June into rows fifteen inches apart, and four or six inches from each other in the rows. Hoe up the earth about the stems as they continue to grow, so as to blanch them and make them tender. Cutting off the tops of the leaves three or four different times in the season, is beneficial, as it makes them throw out new heartleaves. The London and Scotch are the two best varieties. The soil should be rich, but not fresh manured.

Lettuce.

(*Lactuca sativa*, Lin. *Lattue*, Fr. *Lattich*, Ger. *Lechuga*, Sp.)

Early Curled Silecia, per oz.,	25	Green Head or Saxony Cab-	
Royal Cape (<i>very finest, large</i>		bage,	per oz., 30
and tender),	25	Large Imperial,	30
Tennisball or Rose, (<i>early—</i> ,		Ice Coss,	40
small heads),	40	White Coss, or Loaf,	40
Large Drumheads,	30	Green Coss,	40
Magnum bonum Coss,	40	Spotted Coss,	40
Royal White Cabbage,	25	Roman Brown,	40
Boston Curled,	40	Boston Market,	40

Sow in February and March, in hotbeds, or in the open ground in April, in good rich soil. When the plants have five or six leaves, transplant them into rows a foot apart each way. Hoe frequently, and if dry weather, water plentifully. The finest of salads, with vinegar and sugar, or with oil, mustard and vinegar.

Martynia. per oz., 40 cts.

Planted in May; a fine pickle, of easy culture, with showy flowers.

(Melon Musk varieties.)

(*Cucumis melo*, Lin. *Melon*, Fr. *Melone*, Ger. *Melon*, Sp.)

MUSKMELON.

White Japan Melon, per oz.,	30	Pomegranate, or Musk (<i>small</i>),	
Persian,		per oz.,	10
Nutmeg,	} Greenflesh,	Large Cantaloupe,	10
Green Citron.		Early Christiana (<i>fine</i>),	25
Pine Apple.	} oz.,	Skilmans fine netted,	15
Black Rock,		Boston Sweet,	25
Minorca,		Cassaba,	25

CULTURE.—Plant in hills four to six feet apart. Prepare the hills by putting in a shovel-ful of well-rotted manure at the bottom. Plant a dozen seeds in hills, to allow for the depredations of the bugs. But eventually let but two or three good plants remain. The Green-fleshed varieties are superior to the yellow.

Watermelon.

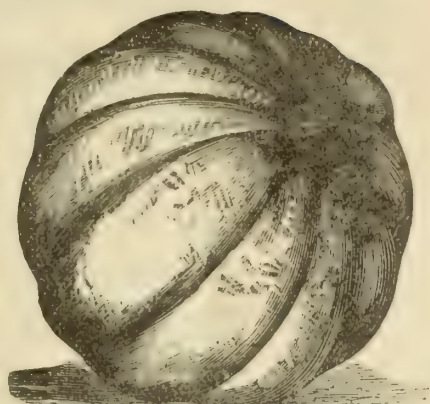
(*Cucurbita citrullus*, Lin. *Melon d'eau*, Fr. *Wassermelone*, Ger. *Sandia*, Sp.)

Long Carolina, per oz.,	10	Mountain Sprout (<i>extra</i>),	
Large Round,	10	per oz.,	10
Apple-seeded (<i>early</i>),	15	American Citron,	10
Mountain Striped (<i>extra fine</i>)	10	New Orange,	40
Phinney,	10	Black Spanish,	10

CULTURE.—Plant in hills prepared as for Muskmelon, only further apart. The Large Round, Black Spanish, and Carolina, are the best.



LARGE MUSK MELON. Page 16.



WHITE JAPAN MELON. Page 16.



BURR'S IMPROVED
SWEET CORN.
Page 15.



DARLING'S EARLY
SWEET CORN.
Page 15.



PURPLE EGG PLANT. Page 14.



BOSTON MARKET TOMATO. Page 21.

Mustard.

(*Sinapis*, *Lin.* *Moutarde*, *Fr.* *Seuf*, *Ger.*)

White or English, lb., 20 Brown or Black, lb., 20

CULTURE.—The White or English mustard is cultivated as a salad. The leaves are used like cress, when very young. Sow in drills, at different times, from April to June.

Nasturtium. per oz., 25 cts.

Tropæolum majus, *Lin.* *Capucine grande*, *Fr.* *Kresse Indianische*, *Ger.* *Capuchina*, *Sp.*)

Tall.

Dwarf.

CULTURE.—This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful various-colored flowers, and its excellence in salads. The grains, berries, or seeds of this plant, which it produces abundantly, make an excellent pickle; in the opinion of many, preferable to capers. It is sown in drills, in April and May, nearly an inch deep. When about six inches high it should have sticks placed to climb upon; or they may be planted by the side of fences, palings, &c.

Okra or Gombo. per oz. 10 cts.

(*Hibiscus esculentus*, *Lin.* *Gombo*, *Fr.* *Essbarer Hibiscus*, *Ger.* *Qnimbombo*, *Sp.*)

Sow early in May, in good rich ground, and in rows two feet apart. Thin out the plants to the distance of eight or ten inches from each other. Hoe them frequently, and draw the earth up round the stems as they advance in growth, to five or six inches. The green pods are used in soups, &c., and the ripe seeds are sometimes burnt and used as a substitute for coffee.

Onion.

(*Allium cepa*, *Lin.* *Ognon*, *Fr.* *Zwiebel*, *Ger.* *Cebolla*, *Sp.*)

White Portugal,	per oz.,	30	White Onion Sets,	
Large Red (<i>late</i>),		25	Yellow Onion Sets,	
Early Red,		25	Yellow or Silver Skin, per oz.,	25
Top or Button Onions,			Yellow Danvers, (<i>extra fine</i>),	25
Potato Onions,			Giant Rocca,	per oz., 40
White Tripoli,		50		

CULTURE.—The onion is one of the best products of the garden. The soil best adapted to their growth should be light, and well enriched with very old stable manure or compost. Dig the beds carefully with the spade, and make the surface fine and even with a good iron rake. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be got in good condition. Make the drills one foot apart, and cover the seed about an inch; finish by pressing the earth well upon the seed with a board laid lengthwise on the row and walking across it. Thin out the plants to an inch or two apart, and keep them clear from weeds. The White Onion is the best for early use, or for pickling; the Yellow or Silver Skin for a main crop; the Large Red will keep the longest.

For very early use in spring, the white is generally sown in August, and the beds covered with straw or litter in winter.

The Potato Onion is preferred by some persons; it grows large, and the flavor is very mild. They should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and in rows a foot apart. The Onions should be barely covered; as they grow, draw the earth up over them with a hoe; they will be ripe enough to pull the latter part of August.

Parsley.

(*Apium petroselinum*, Lin. *Persil*, Fr. *Petersille*, Ger. *Pere-gill*, Sp.)

Curled or double, per oz., 10 Dwarf Curled, per oz., 10

CULTURE.—Sow from April to August, in drills one inch deep, and eight or twelve inches apart. It is used in soups, stews and gravies for meats.

Parsnip.

(*Pastinaca sativa*, Lin. *Panais*, Fr. *Pastinake*, Ger. *Pastinaca*, Sp.)

Large Smooth Dutch, per oz., 10 Gurnsey, or Hollow Crown, oz., 10
Early Short French, 10 Student, 10

CULTURE.—Sow thick in April, in rows twelve inches apart, and one inch deep, in a rich deep soil, well manured the previous fall, or with fine dung early in March. When the plants are two or three inches high, then thin out to the distance of two inches. Parsnips will endure the hardest frost, and may safely be left in the ground through the winter. They should, however, be dug early in the following spring, before they begin to grow.

Peas.

(*Pisum Sativum*, Lin. *Pois*, Fr. *Erbse*, Ger. *Guisante*, Sp.)

EXTRA EARLY.

Carter's Premium Gem, qt.,	50	Caractacus,	qt.,	30
Laxton Alpha,	40	McLean's Blue Peter,		40
Carter's (<i>first crop</i>),	30	McLean's Little Gem,		30
Kentish Invicta,	40	Philadelphia Early,		30

EARLY.

Tom Thumb,	qt.,	30	Daniel O' Rourke,	qt.,	25
Early Kent,		25	Hill's Early,		30
McLean's Advance,		30	Eugenia		30
Laxton's Long Podded,		40	Laxton's William 1st.,		40
Laxton's Fillbasket,		40	Laxton's Omega,		40

MAIN CROP.

Blue Imperial,	qt.,	25	Champion England,	qt.,	25
Large White Marrowfat,		25	Black Eye Marrowfat,		25
German Marrowfat,		25	Dwarf Marrowfat,		25
Yorkshire Hero,		40	Sugar or String,		40

CULTURE.—Plant the early varieties as soon as the ground can be prepared in spring, in a warm situation; the others in succession, from April to June. Plant in double or single rows, in drills about three feet apart and three inches deep. To have a succession, and to prolong the season of them, several kinds should be sown.

Pepper.

(*Capsicum*, *Lin.* *Piment*, *Fr.* *Spanischep Pfeffer*, *Ger.* *Pimirento*, *Sp.*)

Long, or Cayenne,	per oz.,	40	Cherry, or West India,	per oz.,	40
Squash (<i>thick skin</i>),		40	Sweet Spanish,		40
Bell Pepper,		40	Bull's Nose,		40

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbeds in March, and transplant into the open ground the latter part of May, in rows about twenty inches apart, and eight inches apart in the row. Repeated hoeings promote their growth. They are excellent for pickles.

Pumpkin.

(*Cucurbita pepo*, *Lin.* *Potiron*, *Fr.* *Kurbis*, *Ger.* *Colabaza*, *Sp.*)

Large Cheese,	per oz.,	10	Finest Family,	per qt.,	20
Connecticut Field,	per qt.,	20	Mammoth,	per oz.,	10
Sugar (<i>fine</i>),	per oz.,	10	Nantucket,		10

CULTURE.—Plant in May, in hills about five or six feet apart, in rich, well-manured, loamy soil. Put six or seven seeds in each hill, leaving but three or four, the most thrifty ones, to grow. They do well planted among corn.

Radish. per oz., 10 cts.

(*Rapanus sativa*, *Lin.* *Radis*, *Fr.* *Radies*, *Ger.* *Rabano*, *Sp.*)

Early Frame,	White Turnip-rooted.
Early Short-top Scarlet (<i>finest</i>).	Long White Summer, or Naples.
Early Long Salmon.	Black Fall, or Spanish (<i>for winter use</i>).
Purple Short-top.	
Cherry, Scarlet Turnip-rooted.	Olive-shaped, per oz., 15
Violet-colored, Turnip-rooted.	Rose-colored China, " 15

CULTURE.—Sow at intervals from April to August, in light, sandy soil. Radishes are not likely to grow well in land which has long been cultivated, as they are apt to be hard and wormy, which is owing to their slow growth. They succeed best in new land, which is free from insects. The Scarlet Short-top and Long Salmon are the best kinds for early planting. When the weather becomes hot, the turnip rooted sorts succeed best.

Rhubarb. per oz., 25 cts.

(*Rheum hybridum*, *Lin.* *Rhubarbe*, *Fr.* *Rhubarber*, *Ger.* *Rui-barbbo*, *astad*, *Sp.*)

Myatt's Victoria.	Prince Albert.
Mammoth.	Linnæus.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds early in the spring, or in September, in a rich, deep soil, and warm situation. If sown in beds, they may be transplanted the next season into rows, at the distance of

three or four feet apart. The stalks are used very early in the spring, for pies, puddings, &c. Cut up the stalks, sprinkle them with sugar, and manage as with apple and other pies.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster. per oz., 20.

(*Tragopogon porrifolius*, Lin. *Salisfis*, Fr. *Bocksbart*, Ger. *Ostra vegetal*, Sp.)

CULTURE.—Sow early in April, the same as parsnips. The roots are taken up in the fall, and preserved in sand, or remain in the ground, and are dug up in the spring. The roots are boiled like parsnips, or cut up in thin slices and boiled in water, or milk and water, mashed, thickened with flour, and fried with salt pork or butter. Some persons after scraping the roots, steep them in vinegar to extract a bitter taste, and then boil or stew them.

Skerret. per oz., 25 cts.

Skorzonera. per oz., 25 cts.

Sorrel. per oz., 25 cts.

Spinach. per oz., 10 cts.

(*Spinacea oleracea*, Lin. *Epinard*, Fr. *Spinat*, Ger. *Espinaca*, Sp.)

Round-leaved, or Summer.

Prickly-leaved or Fall.

CULTURE.—Sow the round-leaved, or summer variety, early in April, for summer use, and the winter, or prickly, in August and September, for winter and spring use. When cold weather sets in, it should be covered with straw, to protect it from the sun, and prevent freezing and thawing. It is excellent for greens.

Squash.

(*Cucurbita melo-pepo*, Lin. *Courge*, Fr. *Kurbis*, Ger. *Calabaza toubanera*, Sp.)

Turban,	per oz.,	15	Com. Porter's Valparaiso,	15
Yokohama,		15	Mammoth,	per oz., 20
Marrow,		10	Long Yellow Crook-neck,	10
Early Scallop Bush,		10	Acorn,	10
Early long warted,		10	Linna.	10
Canada Crook Neck,		15	Custard,	10
Hubbard, hard shell,		10	Marblehead,	15

CULTURE.—Plant in May in hills about six feet apart, and the soil well enriched with a good quality of rotten manure or compost to each hill. Sow a sufficiency of seed to allow for loss by insects. Three or four plants are enough to leave for each hill. The early Scallop or Bush Squash, is an excellent variety for summer use. Canada and Winter Crook-neck, and Autumnal Marrow, are considered the best for winter use. The Marrow must be planted at a distance from every other variety, as they are liable to mix.

Tomato.

(*Solanum lycopersicum*, Lin. *Tomate*, Fr. *Liebesapfel*, Ger. *Tomate*, Sp.)

Large Late,	per oz.,	25	Yellow Cherry,	per oz.,	25
Yellow Cuba,		30	Perfected, (Lester's),		25



HUBBARD SQUASH Page 21.

WHITE-SPINE
CUCUMBER.
Page 14.

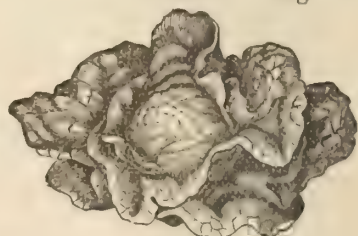
TURBAN SQUASH. Page 21.



MARBLEHEAD SQUASH. Page 21.

YELLOW DANVERS
ONION. Page 18.EARLY CLUSTER
CUCUMBER. Page 14.

YOKOHAMA SQUASH. Page 21.



SUMMER CABBAGE LETTUCE. Page 16.

Cedar Hill,	per pkt.,	10	Crimson Cluster,	per oz.,	25
Gen. Grant,	"	10	Keye's Early,	"	25
Tilden, very early,	per oz.,	25	Red Cherry,	"	25
Early York,	"	25	Feejee Island,	"	40
Early French, smooth,	"	25	Cook's Favorite Early,	"	40
Yellow, Pear-shaped,	"	40	Maupay's Superior,	"	25
Trophy,	"	25	Boston Market,	"	40

CULTURE. — Sow in hotbeds in March, or in the open ground in May. Transplant to about three feet apart. Place sticks or trellises for them to run upon, or set them near a fence, and tie them up to it. They are a very wholesome vegetable, and, if properly cooked, are considered a great luxury. They should be peeled and cut in pieces, then stewed over a slow fire for about half an hour, with pepper and salt.

Turnip. per oz., 10 cts.

(*Brassica, rapa*, Lin. *Navel*, Fr. *Rube*, Ger. *Nabo comun*, Sp.)

Those distinguished with a * are best for family use.

Early Snowball.	Yellow Aberdeen.
Early White Dutch.*	Yellow Stone, or Orange.
Early Garden Stone.*	Yellow Swedish. Russia, or Ruta
White Flat, or Globe.	Baga.
Green Round, or Green Top.	Dale's New Hybrid.
Red Round, or Red Top.	White Globe.
Large English Norfolk.	Purple Scarlet Top.
Strap-leaved Purple.*	Improved Ruta Baga (<i>Skirving's</i>).
Cow's Horn.	Improved White French.*
Long Yellow French.	Sweet German.*

Turnips may be sown at all seasons, from April to August, in our climate, although those will be the best which are sown very early in spring, and those which are sown early in August, for a fall and winter crop. Those sown late in spring, or early in summer, are seldom worth much, as the weather is so warm, and insects become so numerous, that they are generally hard and wormy. A light soil, well-manured the previous year, is the best; no manure should be applied at the time of sowing, unless it be a well-decomposed compost, or the roots would be liable to be bad flavored. Let the ground be dug and ploughed deep, and made mellow and fine; sow the seed broadcast, and rake it in evenly. As the spring crops are often destroyed by the turnip-fly, it is an excellent plan to strew ashes and soot over the ground, just as the young turnips are coming up. After they are well up, they should be hoed and thinned to six or eight inches apart, and be kept clear from weeds. The main crop for winter use may be sown from the twenty-fifth of July to the tenth of August, on land that was well manured for other crops in spring; hoe and thin out as for the early crop.

The best kinds for early use are Early Snow Ball, Early White Dutch, and Sweet German. The White Flat, Yellow Stone, and Yellow Aberdeen, are excellent sorts for winter use. The value of Ruta Baga, for feeding cattle in winter, is too well known to need urging here. One thousand bushels can be grown with good

management, on an acre, and it is considered an exceedingly profitable crop for farmers. The seed should be sown from the first to the middle of June, as they require longer time to grow than otherturnips, Sow in drills, on land ploughed deep and harrowed; thin them to the distance of twelve inches from each other, and give them one or two good hoeings afterwards. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

Pot and Sweet Herb Seeds. per paper, 5 cts.

Garlic,
Angelica.
Officinalis Borage,
Caraway,
Pot Marigold,
Lavender,
Sweet Basil, (of delightful frag.,)
Sweet Portuguese Marjoram,
Anise,
Rosemary,
Common Sage,
Summer Savory,
Winter Savory,
Thyme,
Fanugreek,

Allium sativum.
Anglica archangelica.
Borage officinalis.
Caram Carui.
Calendula officinalis.
Lavenpula Spicago.
Ocymum basilicum.
Origanum marjorana.
Pimpinelli annisum.
Rosemarinus officinalis.
Salvia officinalis.
Satureja hortensis.
Satureja montana.
Thymus vulgaris.
Trigonella fenumgræcum.

Sweet Herbs.

The seed of Marjoram and Thyme are very small, and unless carefully sown, they frequently fail to come up well. The soil should be made fine and raked level. Sow in very shallow drills, twelve inches apart; lightly cover with very fine earth, and press it down well upon the seed. Throw over the bed a bass mat, or a little straw, just enough to cover the surface, and prevent the sun from drying up the soil. As soon as the plants are perceived, remove the mats or straw, and if the weather is dry, water frequently. Lavender, Basil and the other varieties of sweet herbs, may be sown in beds by themselves, and should be frequently hoed and kept clear of weeds. Those which are biennials or perennials can be protected through the winter by covering with strawy manure or litter.

Field and Grass Seeds.

Red Top,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
R. I. Bent for Lawn,
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass,
Orchard Grass,
English Rye Grass,
Slender Fescue,
Meadow Soft,
Red Fescue,
Timothy, or Herds Grass,
English and German Rape,
Hemp,
Canary,
Alfalfa Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Western Red Clover,
Alsike Clover,
Flax Seed,
Broom Corn,

Perennial Rye grass,
Tall Meadow Oat grass,
Hard Fescue Grass,
Tall Fescue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,
Meadow Fescue,
Yellow Oat,
Wood Meadow,
Crested Dog Tail,
Millet,
Hungarian,
Buckwheat,
Barley,
Spring and Winter Wheat,
Spring and Winter Rye,
New York Red Clover,
Havana Tobacco,
Virginia Tobacco,
Canada Field Peas,

At market rates.

Spring Vetches,
Winter Vetches,

Indian Corn, of sorts,
Hungarian Grass.

Italian Rye Grass.

This grass is not much cultivated in this country, as it does not stand our winters well. It is a good pasture grass, and grows best in rich moist meadows.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat should be sown broadcast, on light sandy soil, about one bushel to the acre. It is very wholesome when made into cakes. Buckwheat flowers afford rich food for bees, and are useful, as well for the quantity of honey which they enable the bees to make, as the long time they continue to blossom.

Millet.

The grain may be sown any time, from the middle of May to the middle of July, and will make a heavy crop of hay in six weeks, say from two to four tons to the acre. If you design it for hay alone, as soon as the head is formed you should cut it. Cure it in cocks and you will have the hay more nutritious than in any other way. It cures easily, keeps well, and is eaten with avidity by either horses or cattle.

If you want to obtain the grain, let it remain a few days longer until the heads turn yellow, then cut it. Thrash out the seed when dry, and stack or stow away your hay. When the seed is permitted to ripen, the hay of course is harsher, but still a highly nutritious provender for stock of all kinds. If you desire hay only, you may sow from three pecks to a bushel of seed; if both hay and grain, from one-half to two pecks to the acre will be sufficient.

Hungarian Grass.

This is an annual of the Millet species, and requires to be sown every year; it is much cultivated west, and is fast coming into general use here, it being highly esteemed for green fodder, or for a hay crop; when dried, horses and cattle eat it with avidity, and will, it is said, leave English hay for it. Its cultivation is about the same as Millet.

Seed Potatoes.

Early Snowflake,
Early Rose,
Early Vermont,
Early Blue,
Early Nonsuch,

Late Rose,
Jackson White,
Peerless,
Knight Seedling,
Compton's Surprise.

AT MARKET RATES.

DARLING'S
Ground Bone AND Animal Fertilizer,

\$40 per ton.

For description see page 3.

GUARANTEED PERUVIAN GUANO,

\$60 per ton.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

TO

Horticulturists, Agriculturists, and Wool Growers.

JAQUES' SAPO TABACUM,

OR

TOBACCO SOAP.

PATENTED 1866.

A universal remedy for the pests of Gardens, Nurseries, etc. The most convenient, potent, and cheapest specific for the destruction of Aphides, Red Spiders, Thrip, Rose Bugs, Slugs, and all insects infesting plants. Also, an efficient specific for the destruction of Ticks and parasitic Vermin on Sheep, and other domesticated animals, obnoxious insects in houses, stables, etc.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER POUND.

Endorsed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the Society's Medal awarded to George Jaques, Boston.

DIRECTIONS.

CUT THE SOAP IN SMALL PIECES, OR SLICE IT.

For Soft-Wooded or Herbaceous Plants.—Dissolve one pound of the Tobacco Soap in a gallon of boiling water; then add to it seven gallons of clean cold water; mix thoroughly, and it is ready for use. Apply this solution with a garden syringe, and be careful that every part of the plant is wet with it. Morning and evening are the best times to apply it.

For Slugs and Wood Lice.—The ground should be watered night and morning with a solution, same as for Herbaceous Plants.

For Hard-Wooded Plants, Roses, etc., infested with Red Spiders, Thrip, or Bugs.—Dissolve and apply as above, except that the solution should be made stronger, by adding FIVE gallons of water to the dissolved pound of soap.

For Vermin on Animals.—Dissolve one pound of the Tobacco Soap in a gallon of boiling water; add to it three gallons of cold water; mix thoroughly, and apply it with a sponge.

For Ticks on Sheep.—Dissolve one pound of the Tobacco Soap in a gallon of boiling water, and add to it six gallons of cold water, and dip as usual.

Notice.—The above directions are not imperative. The person applying the Soap must use his judgment as to its strength, according to circumstances.

This invaluable Soap is manufactured in pound bars, for retail trade, and in suitable packages, at less cost, for large consumers.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

The Best and Cheapest Composition for the Destruction of Insects on Roses, Trees, Plants, Grape Vines, &c.

DIRECTIONS.

Dissolve one pound of Soap in about one quart of boiling water; strain it through a fine sieve; then add to it six gallons of clean cold water, mix thoroughly, and it is ready for use. Apply this solution with a garden syringe, and be careful that every part of the leaves are well saturated. Morning and evening are the best times to apply it.

Whale Oil Soap forms the best wash for the trunks and branches of Fruit Trees. For this purpose, dilute it only to the consistency of thin paint, and lay it on with a brush. It destroys all insects and mosses which infest the bark, promotes the growth of the trees, and gives them a smooth and healthy appearance.

Per box, 30 cents; bucket, \$2.00.

CUBA BAST.

For Budding, Tying Plants, Vines and Vegetables. Per lb., 75 cts

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF

French and German Flower Seeds,

Imported or Grown by ourselves.

COLLECTIONS.

Containing only the most beautiful varieties in packets, which are inclosed 4—6—8—10—12 and more varieties, each containing seeds of different variety or color, of the same plant.

Asters.

All distinct and perfect, and very double in their respective classes.

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY FLOWERED ASTER.

Very beautiful, cultivated by Truffaut, a celebrated florist in Versailles, France. In size of flowers, brilliancy of color, and habit of growth, surpassing all other sorts hitherto grown.

12 varieties,	\$1 25
10 “	1 00
8 “	87
6 “	75

TRUFFAUT'S NEW IMBRICATED POMPONE ASTER.

Very beautiful, a most desirable class, and represents the greatest perfection of Pyramidal Asters, with recurved petals, with fine regular forms of flowers, double to the centre.

12 varieties,	\$1 00
6 “	50

NEW IMPROVED ROSE ASTER.

Beautiful acquisition. All the varieties are of the most brilliant colors, about two feet in height, with large double flowers to the centre, when quite open, having the outer petals finely imbricately arranged, and of great substance.

8 varieties,	\$1 00
4 “	50



ROSE ASTER.

REID'S QUILLED.

12 varieties,	\$1 00
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TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED ASTER.

PYRAMIDAL FLOWERED.

12 varieties,	\$1 00
---------------	--------

IMPROVED LARGE IMBRICATE ASTER.

This class represents the greatest perfection of Pyramidal Asters, with recurved petals, with fine, regular form of flowers, double to the centre, even in the last stage of flowering, producing, in consequence, but few seeds.

12 varieties,	\$1 50
6 " "	75

PÆONY FLOWERED GLOBE ASTER.

The flowers are very large, very double, and the centre petals incurved like Pæony Asters. Very beautiful in habit, full blooming, and exceedingly showy.

6 varieties,	\$1 00
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CHRYSANTHEMUM ASTER.

Large flowered imbricate; height, 1 1-2 feet; extra fine.

12 varieties.	\$1 00
---------------	--------

NEW VICTORIA ASTER.

One of the most beautiful Asters in cultivation; flowers very double; imbricated globular: flowers as large as the Giant Emperor: habit pyramidal, 1 3-4 feet high; with from ten to twenty flowers, and not surpassed by any of the novelties in this class. Colors carmine, hortense, dark blue and white, light blue and white, crimson, and pale and blue.

Per packet,	10
Collection of eight superb varieties,	1 00



VICTORIA ASTER.

GERMAN QUILLED ASTER.

12 varieties, 75

NEW DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED ASTER.

In size of flowers and habit of growth surpasses all the other dwarf varieties. One foot high. The flowers are produced in large bouquets, and very delicate and beautiful in color.

6 varieties, 50

BOLTZE'S NEW MINATURE BOQUET PYRAMID ASTER.

New, very beautiful and perfect. About eight inches in height. Constant in habit and height, and extremely free flowering.

8 varieties, 50

NEW TWO COLORED OR CROWN ASTER.

A very rich class of Asters, large and free flowering. Two feet high. Colors purple, violet, crimson, rose, etc., with large, pure white centre.

6 varieties, 50

NEW GIANT EMPEROR.

Flowers of great size, very double, and well up in the centre. Style of growth very distinct.

12 varieties, \$1 25

GLOBE FLOWERED GERMAN ASTER.

12 varieties, \$1 00

Balsams.

10 varieties	Camelia Flowered, Improved double,	\$1 00
12	“ selected double varieties,	1 00
8	“ very fine Dwarf,	75
12	“ new Rose Flowered,	1 00



CAMELIA SPOTTED BALSAM.

Double German Stocks.

12 varieties	Large Flowering Double Ten-Week Stock,	\$1 00
12	“ Dwarf German “ “ “	1 00
12	“ Large Flowering Dwarf, “ “	1 00
8	“ New Large Flowering,	75
12	“ Branching German, Ten-Week Stock,	1 00
10	“ Autumnal Intermediate, “ “	75
6	“ New Tree or Giant, “ “	50
6	“ New Large Flowering Pyramidal, “	75
10	“ Double Wall Flower,	1 00

Drummond Phlox.

10 varieties	Drummond Phlox,	1 00
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Larkspur.

8 varieties	Double Branching,	60
10	“ “ Dwarf Rocket,	75

Antirrhinum, or Snap Dragon.

10 varieties	superb sorts,	75
8	“ “ “ New Dwarf,	75

Hollyhocks.

12 varieties, best double named,	75
12 " Carter's improved named,	1 25

Double Portulaca.

The Double Portulaca is one of the most desirable novelties introduced for many years. The seeds are selected from the finest double varieties of the most brilliant colors, of scarlet, crimson, white, buff, variegated, and yellow. The flowers are very large, and as full as a Cabbage Rose, and sure to give an unusual percentage of double flowers. Very few seeds are produced, and therefore scarce.

For the six varieties,	\$1 25
Per packet,	25 to 50

Mourning Bride.

OR DWARF SCABIOUS.

6 fine varieties,	50
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Senecio.

5 fine varieties, New Dwarf,	50
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Various Collections.

5 select varieties Candytuft,	25
8 distinct " Portulaca,	50
8 finest " Sweet Peas,	40
12 distinct " Everlasting Flowers,	75
6 New double varieties of Zinnais,	75
10 select varieties Dianthus,	1 50
8 distinct Morning Glory,	40
25 " Herbaceous Plants,	1 50
6 selected Climbing Plants,	50
12 distinct Pansies,	1 50
10 " Schizanthus,	1 00
10 " Salpiglossis,	1 00
8 " Mirabilis,	60
6 " Fine Dwarf Tropæolums,	75
6 varieties Perennial Delphiniums,	75
10 " " Campanulas,	75
12 " Aquilegia,	1 00
6 " Double Petunia,	1 50
24 " Hybrid named do,	1 50

Catalogue of Flower Seeds.

The Flower seeds enumerated in this Catalogue are either grown by ourselves or imported from the most reliable houses in England or Europe. We reject many varieties, which we consider worthless, or of very little consequence for ornamenting the Flower Garden.

<i>Abronia Umbellata.</i>	Half hardy trailing annual,	10
<i>Acroclinum Roseum.</i>	Beautiful class of everlasting flowers,	10
“ flo. albo.	White. “ “	10
<i>Adlumia Cirrhosa.</i>	Mountain Fringe. Elegant biennial creeper,	10
<i>Adonis Autumnalis.</i>	Hardy annual,	5
“ <i>Aestivalis.</i>	“ “	5
“ <i>Vernalis.</i>	Handsome early perennial, yellow flower,	10
<i>Ageratum Mexicanum.</i>	Hardy annual,	5
<i>Agrostemma Coeli Rosa.</i>	<i>Viscaria.</i> Hardy annuals,	5
“ flo. albo.	Pure White, “	10
“ new scarlet.	<i>Viscaria splendens.</i>	10
<i>Althea Rosea.</i>	Double Hollyhocks,	
“	Superb mixed sorts, from choice named flowers,	10
“	Mixed sorts,	5
“	Separate colors,	5
<i>Alyssum Maritimum,</i>		5
“ <i>Saxatile.</i>	Dwarf perennial, with yellow flowers,	5
“ <i>Compactum.</i>	“ “	10
“ <i>Weirsbeekii.</i>	White and yellow annual,	10
<i>Alonsoa Grandiflora.</i>	Tender annual,	10
“ <i>Warszewiczii.</i>	Scarlet, splendid,	10
<i>Amaranthus Caudatus.</i>	Love lies bleeding,	5
“ <i>Cruentus.</i>	Prince's Feather,	5
“ <i>Giganteus,</i>		5
“ <i>Melancholicus Ruber.</i>	Ornamental leaves,	5
“ <i>Tricolor,</i>		5
“ <i>Speciosus Aureus.</i>	New golden,	10
“ <i>Atropurpureus,</i>		20
“ <i>Bicolor Olbiensis,</i>		10
“ <i>Bicolor Ruber,</i>		10
“ <i>Salicifolius,</i>		20
<i>Ammobium Alatum.</i>	Everlasting, white,	5
<i>Anagallis Grandiflora.</i>	Various colors, annuals,	10
<i>Antirrhinum Majus.</i>	Snap Dragon. Biennial and annual,	10

The following varieties are very beautiful and almost constant from seed:—

<i>Antirrhinum flo. alba.</i>	Pure white,	10
“ “	Variegated. Striped,	10
“	Brilliant dwarf and compact, bright scarlet, and white, and golden yellow,	10

Antirrhinum	Crescia. Fine, deep scarlet,	10
"	Delila. Carmine, white throat,	10
"	Fire-Fly. Orange scarlet, white throat,	10
"	Galathe. Crimson, white throat, large flower,	10
"	Papilionaceum. Deep blood scarlet, throat white,	10
"	The above new varieties, mixed,	10
"	Dwarf varieties, mixed,	10
"	Striatum. Striped, "	10
"	Alba. Pure white, "	10
"	Bicolor Roseum, "	10
"	Cermesinum Splendens, mixed,	10
"	Delila. New,	10
"	Fire-Fly, "	10
"	Luteum,	10
"	Tom Thumb. New,	10
"	The above, mixed,	10
Aquilegia, or Columbine.	Fine mixed sorts. Hardy perennials,	5
"	Rose-flowered. Purple, green, and white,	10
"	Double Rose. Very fine,	10
"	Shaded Purple. "	10
"	Double. Bright blue. Very fine,	10
"	Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow, native,	5
"	Siberica. Blue,	5
"	Lute Nova. New Yellow,	20
"	Sulphurea. Straw Color,	20
"	Tricolor. Orange, red, and yellow,	20
"	Caryophylloides flo. plena.	20
"	Formosa. Beautiful red and orange, from Kamschatka,	10
"	Albo Violacea Plena. Purple and white,	10
"	Cœrulea Variegata,	10
"	Grandulosa. Blue and white, beautiful,	10
"	Hybridis. Various colors,	10
"	Nova Species. Pure white,	10
"	Vulgaris Durandi. Double striped, red and white,	10
"	Whitmaniana. Blue and white, very fragrant, new and fine,	10
"	Chrysantha. Golden,	25
Arctotis Breviscapa.	Half hardy annual,	10
Argemone Grandiflora.	Hardy annual, white,	10
"	Mexicana. Annual, yellow,	5
Artemisia Gracilis, Spec.	St. Petersburg, very fragrant and desirable for bouquets; flowers small, pale yellow,	10
"	Annua. A fine decorative plant,	5
Aster.	We refer to the choice assortment of flower seeds, where will be found a full list of collections of this most splendid flower in their different classes, and of which there is not their superior for decorative purposes during the months of August and September. For further particulars we refer to "Breck's New Book of Flowers."	
"	Truffaut's New French Pæony-Flowered. Twelve varieties, mixed. Cultivated by Truffaut, a celebrated florist in Versailles, France. In size of flowers, brilliancy of color, and habit of growth, surpassing all other varieties,	10

Aster. Pure White Pæony-flowered,	10
“ “ La Superbe,	10
“ “ Dwarf Pyramid Boquet,	10
“ “ German Quilled,	10
“ New Imbricate Pompone,	10
“ New Rose-Flowered,	10
“ New Dwarf Chrysanthum-flowered,	10
“ Boltze's New Dwarf,	10
“ Crown, or Two Colored,	10
“ New Emperor,	10
“ New Victoria,	10
“ New Washington. White,	20
“ Peach Blow.	20
“ Pæony-Flowered, Globe,	10
“ Chrysanthemum-flowered, 1 1-2 feet high,	10
“ Ranunculus-flowered,	10
“ Quilled German,	5
“ Hedgehog, or Porcupine,	10
“ New large flowered Imbrique,	10
“ Chinese Original,	10
Asperula Azurea setosa (<i>new fine</i>),	10
Auricula. English hybrids, from named varieties, mixed,	10
Balsams. Camelia flowered. Fine spotted, mixed,	10
“ “ “ Dwarf, fine, “	10
“ Double Rose. Fine, mixed,	10
“ Isabella. Pale rose, changing to yellow,	10
“ Chamois. New and beautiful,	10
“ Good mixed sorts,	5
“ Fine Prize,	10
“ New Solferino, striped like a Carnation,	10
Balloon Vine. Cardiospermum,	5
Bartonia aurea. Rich golden yellow. Annual,	5
Bellis. Double Daisy. From finest German collections,	10
Brachycome Iberidifolia. Swan-river Daisy. Fine, mixed,	10
Browallia Cœrulea. Blue Amethyst. Annual,	5
“ Var alba. White, “ “	5
Brassica Oleracea. Ornamental Kale, assorted, mixed,	10
Cacalia Coccinea. Scarlet Tassel Flower. Annual,	5
“ Flo. lutea. Yellow “ “	5
Calampelis Scaber. Tender climbing plant,	10
Calandrinia Discolor. Rosy lilac. Annual, tender,	5
“ Grandiflora. Rosy pink, “ “	5
“ Umbellata. Rich rosy violet. “	5
Calendula. Cape Marigold.	
“ Officinalis. Garden Marigold,	5
“ Pluvialis. Flowers white, brown underneath,	5
“ Hybrida. A white variety of the above,	5
“ Pongei. A new white hybrid, with double flower,	10
Callirhoe Ivolucrata. A trailing hardy perennial,	10
“ Pedata,	10

Callirhoe Nana,	15
Calceolaria Hybrida, From choice collections, (<i>greenhouse</i> .)	25
“ Pinnata,	10
“ Nana. Dwarf tigered, or spotted,	50
“ Superba Grandiflora,	50
“ Rugosa,	25
Calliopsis, or Coreopsis. Fine mixed varieties,	5
“ Atkinsonia. Yellow and crimson,	5
“ Tinctoria. Yellow and brown,	5
“ Marmorata. Rich crimson, brown, and yellow,	5
“ “ Nana. A dwarf variety,	5
“ Artropurpurea. Rich crimson petal, with orange colored margin,	5
“ Nigra Speciosa. Rich velvety crimson,	5
“ “ Nana. New dwarf variety of the above, blood brown,	5
“ Cardaminefolia Hybrida. New, brilliant yellow flowers,	10
“ Coronata. Rich yellow, with a circle of rich brown spots near the disk, (<i>handsome</i> .)	5



CALLIOPSIS.

Calliopsis Drummondii, Uniform yellow, a fine dwarf species for bedding,	5
Canary bird flower. See Tropæolum.	
Campanula. Bellflower.	
“ Pyramidalis. Blue and white varieties, hardy perennials,	5
“ Capartica. Hardy perennials, do.	5
“ Grandis. do.	5

Campanula.	Pulcherima.	Hardy perennials, do.	5
"	Trachelium,	"	5
"	Gummifera,	"	5
"	Grandiflora,	"	
"	Leutweinii.	New and very beautiful,	20
"	Nobilis.	Hardy perennials, "	10
"	Medium.	Single Blue Canterbury Bell.	Biennial, 5
"	"	var. Alba. White Bell,	" 5
"	"	var. Rosea,	" 10
"	"	var. Plena. Double Bell, Blue,	" 10
"	"	var. " " White,	" 10
"	"	var. " " Rose,	" 25
"	Pentagonia.	Rich purple lilac, dwarf.	Hardy annual, 5
"	Loreii.	Purple lilac, dwarf.	Hardy annual, 5
"	"	var. Alba. White, dwarf,	" 5
"	Speculum.	Venus's Looking-glass, dwarf.	Hardy annual, 5
Candytuft.	Iberis.	Mixed,	5
"	Odorata.	Pure white, pinnated foliage,	5
"	Umbellata.	Purple,	5
"	Dunnetti.	New, dark crimson,	5
"	Coronaria.	Rocket, pure white,	5
"	Rose.	Rosea,	5
"	White.	Amara,	5
"	New Dwarf	Purple,	5
"	Perennial	Sempervirens,	10
Canterbury Bells.	See Campanula.		
Canna Indica.	Shot Plant,		10
"	Warscewiczii.	Brilliant red foliage, striped,	5
"	Elegantissima	Grandis,	10
This interesting genus contains many brilliant species of stately growth, with rich and various-colored flowers, with beautiful and picturesque foliage from two to six feet high. We have twelve or fifteen species from			
			10 to 25
Carnation;	Dianthus.	Saved from the choicest double flowers.	50
"		extra fine, double mixed, for borders,	20
"		extra fine, early flowering,	20
"		clove; hybrida,	10
"		fine German, from named flowers,	25
"		good mixed,	15
"		perpetual, or tree, from the choicest double flowers.	25
"		extra fine picotee, from named flowers,	50
Cineraria	Hybrida.	Choice mixed,	25
"	Maritima,		10
"	Candidissima,		20



PICOTEE.



CARNATION.

Catananche Cœrulea.	Handsome perennial,	5
"	Bicolor.	5
Catchfly.	Silene,	
STL	Red,	5
"	White,	5
BL	New flesh color,	5
Celosia.	Cockscomb, finest prize,	10
"	Nana. Dwarf, very fine,	10
"	Yellow.	10
"	New Giant,	10
"	Mixed sorts.	5
"	Argentea. Silvery white, shaded with rose, handsome,	10
"	Aurea Pyramidalis. Golden, yellow, beautiful,	20
"	New Crimsoned feathered, extra,	20



CELOSIA AUREA PYRAMIDALIS.

Centaurea Americana,		5
"	Cyanus. Blue Bottle. Various colors,	5
"	Moschata flo. albo. White Sweet Sultan,	5
"	" Cœrulea. Purple	5

Centaurea Gymnocapa,	20
“ Candidissima,	20
“ Suaveolens. Yellow, do.	5
Centranthus. Pretty, free flowering, hardy annuals,	
“ Macrosiphon. Pale rose, pretty in masses,	5
“ Nana. New dwarf, one foot,	10
“ var. Alba. White,	5
Cheiranthus Cheiri. Bloody Wall Flower,	5
“ Hybrida. Fine double sorts,	10
Chinese Primrose. See Primula.	
Chelone Barbata. Handsome, half hardy perennial, with scarlet flowers,	



DOUBLE CLARKEA.

Clary Salvia. Purple topped.	5
“ Red “	5
“ White, “	5
Cleome Speciosa. Half hardy annual,	5
Clintonia Elegans. “ “	5
“ Pulchella,	5
Clematis. Virgin's Bower. Climbing perennials	
“ Cirrhosa. White fragrant flowers,	25
“ Flammula. White, sweet scented,	10

Clematis.	Viticella. Purple,	10
"	Azurea Grandiflora,	25
Clianthus	Dampieri. A magnificent greenhouse shrub,	25
Cobæ	Scandens. Climbing conservatory plant, but succeeds in warm situations out of doors, when forwarded in the hot-bed,	10
Coccinea Indica.	Elegant climbing gourd, with scarlet fruit. Half hardy perennial,	15
Celosia.	See Cockscomb.	
Coix	Lachryma. Job's tears. Cultivated for its curious seeds,	5
Collinsia.	A genus of pretty, free flowering annuals.	
"	Bicolor. Purple and white,	5
"	Grandiflora. Blue, white, and lilac,	5
"	Multicolor. Crimson, lilac, and white,	5
"	" Marmorata. White and rose marbled,	10
"	" Bartsiaefolia. Purple lilac,	5
Collomia.	Scarlet. Hardy annual,	5
"	Grandiflora. Hardy annual, saffron color,	5
Commelina.	Half hardy, tuberous rooted perennials, with rich blue flowers.	
"	Cœlestis,	5
"	Tuberosa. Extremely beautiful,	5
"	Variegated striped, blue and white,	5
Convolvulus Minor.	Dwarf convulvulus. Fine trailing plants. Hardy annuals,	
"	Tricolor. Rich violet purple, with white centre,	5
"	Striped. Blue, beautifully striped,	5
"	Flo Plena. Fine double, From France,	10
"	Mauritanicus. Beautiful for hanging baskets,	25
"	Cantabricus Stellatus. Flowers of a beautiful pink, with pure white double stars in the centre, bedding plant, and for hanging baskets,	25
"	Aureus superbus. Distinguished for its beauti- ful golden yellow flowers; a new variety,	25
"	Major. Morning Glory.	
"	Dark purple,	5
"	" red,	5
"	Blue, rose and white, and striped,	5
"	Fine mixed sorts,	5
"	Variegated,	5
Cowslip.	See Primula.	
Crepis Barbata.	Purple-eyed Crepis. Hardy annual,	5
Columbine.	See Aquilegia.	
Cucurbita.	Ornamental Gourds.	
"	Digitala. Fruit dark green, striped with white,	10
"	Leucantha Longinama. Fruit four to six feet long,	10
"	Melopeps Variegata. Small, green and yellow,	10
"	Maxima. Green and yellow, large,	10
"	Powder-flask shaped,	10
"	Siphon. Flat,	10
Cucumis.	Ornamental cucumber.	
"	Flexuosus. Snake cucumber, three feet long,	10

Cucumis.	Medulliferous. Scarlet, thorny,	10
"	Acutangular. Angular, curious.	
"	Dipsaceus. Sulphur yellow, teazel like,	10
Cuphea.	Free flowering plants for the conservatory or borders.	
"	Platycentra. Scarlet, black and white, very neat,	10
Cypress vine.	See Ipomea.	
Cyclamen.	Elegant green house plants.	
"	Persicum. Fine mixed sorts,	25
Cynoglossum.	Hardy border perennials.	
"	Cœlestinum. Blue,	5
Dahlia.	Well known tuberous rooted plants.	
"	Fine mixed sorts,	10
"	New Lilliput. Dwarf flowering,	25
Daisies.	See Bellis.	
Datura.	Half hardy, tuberous rooted perennials, of great beauty.	
"	Wrightii. Meteloides. Very beautiful,	10
"	Atroviolacea Plenissima. Double fl.,	20
"	Ceratocaulon. White, striped with purple,	10
"	Humilis Flo Pleno. Double, golden yellow,	20
"	Fastuosa Alba. Pure White,	10
"	Violacea. Double, purplish violet,	10
Delphinium.	Perennial Larkspur. Hardy border plants.	
"	Elatum. Bee Larkspur.	5
"	Cœlestinum. Soft Celestial Blue,	10
"	Formosum. Rich blue and white,	10
"	Grandiflorum. Dark blue,	10
"	Hendersonii. Blue and white, very fine,	10
"	Hybridum Novum. New Hybrid. Various shades of blue,	20
"	Simensis. Blue,	5
"	Azureum. Blue, spotted with red,	20
"	Atroviolaceum. Dark violet,	20
"	Fine Mixed,	10
"	Annual Larkspurs.	
"	Ajaxis. Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur,	5
"	Consolida. Double Branching,	5
"	Consolida Candelabrum Flore Pleno. A new and very elegant dwarf variety of Larkspur, growing to a height of about one foot. Close to the ground the stem throws out beautifully curved branches, which diminish in length as they approach the top of the principal spike, thus giving the whole plant the appearance of the candelabra,	25
"	Major. Tall Rocket,	5
Dianthus Caryophyllus.	See Carnation Pink.	
"	Heddiwigii. Japan Pink. Color varies from the richest velvety crimson, to the most delicate rose and white, a magnificent hardy biennial from Japan,	10
"	Flo. Pleno. As above, but double,	10
"	Atropurpurea. Benary. Fine double purple,	10
"	Laciniatus. All colors, single and double, beautifully fringed,	10
"	Heddewigii Flo. Pleno. Hybrid. New and fine,	20

Dianthus	Diadematus	Flo. Pleno.	One of the novelties of 1869, very fine,	25
"	Chinensis.	Double Chinese Pink,	of all colors, mixed, one of the finest annuals,	10
"	Imperialis.	Double Imperial.	Extra fine, mixed,	10
"	"	Var Atrosanguinea.	Extra double, blood color,	10
"	Gardnerianus.	Various colors,	beautifully fringed,	10
"	"	Flo. Pleno.	A new double variety,	20
"	Superbus.	Fringed Pink,		5
"	Plumaris.	Peasant-eyed Pink,		5
"	Barbatus.	Sweet William,		5
"	"	Flo. Plena.	Double Sweet William,	10
"	"	Hunt's Perfection.	Producing immense heads of the richest and most beautiful colored flowers,	10
"	"	New Auricular flowered.	The flowers have a large white disk, with a broad middle zone of rich crimson, purple and violet trusses; large, and of perfect form,	10



DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII.

Dictamnus	Fraxinella.	Handsome Herbaceous Perennial.	
"	var. white,		5
"	" red,		5
Daisy.	See Bellis.		
Dibiscus	Cœrulea.	A handsome half hardy annual,	5
Digitalis.	Fox Glove.	Hardy biennial.	
"	Lutea.	Yellow Fox Glove. Hardy biennial,	5
"	Purpurea.	Purple Spotted. "	5
"	Alba.	White. "	5
"	Gloxineæflora.	New and beautiful. Hardy biennial,	20
"	Ferruginea.	Reddish brown, "	5
"	Canariensis.	Fine new, "	25
Dodecatheon	Media.	American Cowslip.	
"	Red and white, each,		10
Dolichos.	Hyacinth Bean.		
"	Lablab.	Purple,	5
"	"	White,	5
"	Giganteus.	Hardy, handsome climber,	10
Eccremocarpus	Scaber.	Calampelis.	
	A fine, tender, climbing annual, with orange flowers,		10
Elichrysium, or Helichrysium.	Everlasting flowers.		
"	Atrosanguineum Nanum.	A new variety, with dwarf habit, with deep crimson flowers,	5
"	Atrococcineum.	Scarlet,	5
"	Alba Nanum.	Double dwarf, white,	5
"	Lutea "	" yellow,	
"	Monstrosum.	Various colors, mixed, large double,	5
"	"	Alba Plena. Double white,	5
"	"	Rosea Plena. " rose,	5
"	"	Purpurea Plena. Double purple,	5
"	"	Lutea " " yellow,	5
"	"	Ferruginea Plena. Double reddish brown,	5
"	Bracteatum.	Yellow,	5
"	"	White,	5
"	Compositum Maximum.	Large flowers, mixed,	10
Erysimum	Peroffskianum.	Palestine Mustard.	
"	"	A hardy annual, with orange flowers,	5
"	Arkansanum.	Sulphur yellow flowers,	5
Eschscholtzia	California.	Dwarf hardy annual, with yellow flowers,	5
"	Compacta.	Yellow and orange flowers,	5
"	Crocea.	Rich orange "	5
"	Alba.	Creamy white "	5
"	Tenuifolia.	Primrose, with orange centre,	5
Everlasting or Eternal Flowers.	See Elichrysium.		



EVERLASTING FLOWER.

Eutoca Viccida.	Hardy dwarf annual, with blue flowers,	5
“ Wrangelina	“ “ lilac flowers,	5
Euphorbia Variegata.	Handsome annual, with variegated foliage,	5
Fenzlia Dianthiflora.	Fine dwarf annual, new,	10
Gaillardia Picta.	Half hardy annual, crimson and yellow flowers,	5
“ Richardsonii.	Orange and brown centre, hardy perennial,	10
“ Grandiflora Hybrida.	Rich crimson and yellow, half hardy annual,	10
“ Aristata.	Yellow, half hardy perennial,	5
Gaura Lindheimeri.	Half hardy perennial; white with pink calyx,	10
Geranium.	Fine mixed scarlet,	10
“	Fancy varieties, mixed,	50
Gilia.	Pretty dwarf annuals,	5
“ Capitata Major.	Celestial blue,	5
“ Tricolor,	white, blue and purple,	5
“ Alba.	Pure white,	10
“ Lascinata.	New and fine, blue flowers,	20
Gladiolus Hybridus.	The seed offered is from the finest named hybrids of gandavensis,	20
Glory Pea.	See Clanthus.	
Godetia.	Beautiful hardy annuals.	
“ Lindleyana.	Peach lilac, with carmine centre,	5
“ Rosea Alba.	White, with carmine blotches,	5
“ Rubicunda.	Rose lilac, with ruby centre,	5
“ “ Splendens.	A beautiful new variety,	10
“ The Bride.	Splendid variety, with pure white flowers,	10
“ Tom Thumb.	New dwarf variety,	10
“ Whitneyi.	Elegant novelty,	25
Gourd.	See Cucurbita.	
Gomphrena.	Globe Amaranthus.	
“ Globoso.	With purple flowers,	5
“ Alba.	“ white flowers,	5
“ Variegata.	“ “ striped with red,	5
“ Superba.	New orange,	10
Heartsease.	See Pansy.	
Helianthus.	Sun flower.	
“ flo. Plen Nana.	Double dwarf.	
“ Argophyllus.	Leaves silky white,	10
“ Straitiflorus.	Flowers yellow, striped with purple,	10
“ Oculatus Viridis.	Double, green centred,	10
Helichrysum.	See Elichrysum.	
Heloitropium.	Heloitrope. Fine mixed sorts,	10
Helipterum.	A beautiful tribe of Everlasting flowers.	
“ Anthemoides.	Flowers pure white,	15
“ Sanfordii.	Tufts of golden yellow flowers,	10
Hibiscus Africanus.	Hardy annual,	5
Honesty.	See Lunaria.	
Humea Elegans.	Elegant annual greenhouse plant,	10

Iberis.	See Candytuft.	
Ice Plant.	See Mesembryanthemum,	5
Indian Shot.	See Canna Indica.	
Ipomea Quamoclit.	Cypress Vine. Crimson,	5
“	var. Alba. White,	5
“	Hederacea Superba Grandiflora. Sky blue, margined with white,	10
“	Hederacea Atro-Violacea. Rich deep bright purple, margined with white,	10
“	Coccinea. Star Ipomea. Bright scarlet,	10
“	Purpurea. Morning Glory. Mixed sorts,	5
“	Rubro-Cœrulea. Sky blue,	20
“	Sellowii. Scarlet. New,	25
“	fol. Argent. Variegated foliage,	20
Ipomopsis Picta.	Elegant half hardy biennial, orange, scarlet and gold,	10
“	Aurantica. Orange,	10
“	Jacobeæ. See Senecio.	
Larkspur.	See Delphinium.	
Lathyrus Latifolius.	Perennial Pea. Red,	10
“	White var. “ White,	10
“	Odoratus. Sweet Pea. Mixed sorts,	5
“	“ In separate colors, black, purple, white, scarlet, variegated. Painted Lady,	5
“	Brown's Invincible, new scarlet, very fine,	10
Lavendula Spicata.	Lavender. A shrubby plant, half hardy. Delightful fragrance,	5
Lavatera Trimestris.	Hardy annual,	5
“	var. Alba,	5
Leptiosiphon.	A charming tribe of hardy annuals.	
“	Androsaceus Albus. Pure white,	5
“	Aureus. Golden yellow,	10
“	Hybridus. Variety of bright colors,	10
“	Acajou. New and fine,	10
Linaria.	Dwarf plants, suitable for rock work.	
“	Bipartita Alba. Pure white,	5
“	“ splendida. New, rich purple,	10
“	Macroura. Purple, orange eye,	5
“	Purpurea. Purple dwarf variety,	5
“	Triornithophora. Yellow and purple, half hardy,	5
Linum.	A genus of beautiful free flowering annuals.	
“	Flavum. Golden yellow,	10
“	Grandiflorum-Coccinea. Brilliant scarlet,	10
“	Album. Pure white,	10
“	Narbonense. Bright blue,	10
“	Lewisii. Blue,	10
Loasa.	A handsome class of free flowering climbers.	
“	Aurantica. Orange, half hardy perennial,	10
“	Herbertii. Scarlet “	10
“	Tricolor. Shaded yellow, half hardy annual,	10
Lothospermum.	Ornamental genus of climbing plants.	
“	Scandens. Rosy purple; fine trellis plant,	10



DOUBLE BRANCHING OR STOCK-FLOWERED LARKSPUR.

Lothospermum.	Spectabile Punctatum.	Rose, spotted with white,	10
Love lies Bleeding.	See Amaranthus.		
Lobelia.	A very large and elegant genus of perennials, biennial and annual ornamental plants.		
"	Cardinalis.	Perennial. Long spikes of brilliant flowers,	10
"	Cardinalis,		10
"	Cardinalis Hybridus.	Various colors, from named	
"	sorts.	Half hardy,	20
"	Erinus.	Half hardy annuals. Deep Blue,	10
"	Grandiflora.	" Dark Blue,	10
"	Gracilis.	Annual, half hardy. Pale Blue,	10
"	Paxtonia.	Pure white, sky blue belt,	15
"	Speciosa.	Crystal Palace variety. Deep blue,	10
"	Kermiana.	Crimson violet.	10
"	Syphilitica.	Hardy perennial. Blue flowers,	10
Lupinus.	A genus comprising a great variety of ornamental plants.		
"	Pilosus.	Large Rose Lupin. Annual,	5
"	Hirsutus.	" Blue " "	5
"	Albus.	" White " "	5
"	Luteus.	" Yellow " "	5
"	Nanus.	Dwarf. Blue and white,	5
"	Cruikshankii.	Blue and white, "	5
"	Hartwegii albus.	Pure white, "	5
"	"	cælestinus. Sky blue, "	5
"	Polyphyllus.	Blue. Hardy perennial,	5
"	var. Alba.	White, "	5
"	Grandiflorus.	Purple. "	10
"	Perennial varieties mixed,		10
Lychnis.	Handsome hardy perennials.		
"	Chalcedonia.	Scarlet,	5
"	"	alba. White,	5
"	"	mutabilis alba,	5
"	Fulgens.	Bright Scarlet,	5
"	Haageana.	"	10
"	"	Hybrida. White, red and scarlet,	10
"	Sieboldi.	White,	20
"	Viscaria Splendens.	Rose pink,	10
Marigold.	See Tagetes.		
Malope.	Hardy annuals.		
"	Grandiflora.	Dark crimson flower,	5
"	"	alba. White flower,	5
Malva or Mallow.			
"	Zebrina.	Striped purple and white flowers,	5
"	Moschata.	Rose,	5
Marvel of Peru.	See Mirabilis.		
Mathiola.	Stock Gilly-flower.		
"	Annua, or Ten week Stock,	mixed,	5
"	" Dwarf	"	10
"	New large flowering, in various colors,		10

Mathiola.	New Pyramidal, flowering in various colors,	10
"	" Branching, "	10
"	" Wall-leaved, "	10
"	" Straw-colored, "	10
"	" Canary Yellow,	10
"	" Intermediate or autumnal flowering,	10
"	Biennial German Brompton, various colors,	10
"	German Imperial perpetual, "	10
"	Hybrid or Corcadeau, perpetual,	10
	The three last are greenhouse varieties.	
Martynia	Fragrans. Fragrant purple. Tender annual,	5
"	Proboscidea. Light blue. "	5
The young fruit or seed pods are highly esteemed for pickles.		
Maurandia.	Superb climbing, half hardy annuals.	
"	Barclayana. Deep violet,	10
"	var. Alba. White,	10
"	" Rosea. Rosy purple,	10
"	Semperflorens Rosea. New and fine,	10
Mesembryanthemum.	Ice plant.	
"	Crystallinum. White,	5
"	Tricolor. Rose pink, purple centre,	10
"	var. Album. White, purple centre,	10
Mimosa.	Sensitive plant.	
"	Pudica. True sensitive plant. Tender annual.	5
Mignonette.	See Reseda.	
Mimulus.	Monkey flower. Half hardy perennials.	
"	Tigrinus. A beautiful new spotted variety,	10
"	Queen Victoria. New Hybrid, very fine,	10
"	Maximus. Large flowered, spotted variety,	10
"	Quinquenvulnerus. From splendid named sorts,	10
"	Cupressus (Veitch.) New and fine,	20
"	Moschatus. Musk plant,	10
"	Cardinalis. Scarlet,	10
"	Cœrulescens. New bluish,	20
"	Roseus Pallidus. Rose and white.	20
"	Fine mixed sorts,	20
Mirabilis Jalapa.	Marvel of Peru.	
	One of the handsomest of annuals, or half hardy perennials, if the roots are taken up and kept like Dahlia roots. In various colors and varieties, in mixed sorts,	5
Morning Glory.	See Convolvulus.	
Momordica.	Plants with curious fruit and ornamental foliage.	
"	Balsamini. Balsam Apple,	5
"	Charantia. " Pear,	5
Myosotis.	Forget-me-not. Half hardy perennials.	
"	Azorica. Blue, shaded with purple,	10
"	" Grandiflora. Bright blue, yellow centre,	10
"	Palustris. Bright blue,	10
"	var. Alba. White,	10
Nasturtium Dwarf.	Tropæolum nanum,	5
"	Crimson,	10
"	Rose (new),	10

Nasturtium Dwarf.	Scarlet, very brilliant,	5
"	Spotted, bright yellow and crimson,	5
"	Tom Thumb. Brilliant scarlet,	5
"	" Beauty. Yellow, blotched with red,	5
"	" Crystal Palace Gem. Sulphur, spotted with maroon,	5
"	" Yellow. Pure yellow,	5
"	" New hybrid. Beautiful,	5
"	Tall, Tropaeolum Major.	
"	Scheuermannianum. Cream, spotted with crimson,	5
"	Shillingii. Spotted,	5
"	Atrosanguinea. Blood color,	5
"	Coccinea. Scarlet,	5
"	Dunett's Orange,	5
"	Spotted,	5
"	Fine mixed sorts,	5
Nemesia.	Half hardy annuals.	
"	Floribunda. White and yellow. Pretty.	
"	Alba. White,	10
"	Compacta Versicolor. Various colors,	10
Nemophila.	A genus of beautiful dwarf growing hardy annuals,	5
"	Atomaria. White, with black spots,	5
"	Discoidalis. Rich velvety black, edged with white,	5
"	Vitata. Dark chocolate, edged with pure white,	5
"	Maculata. White, veined with black, blotched with violet,	5
"	Insignis Grandiflora. Bright blue,	5
"	Variegata. New. White, veined with blue; foliage variegated; beautiful,	10
"	Atomaria Elegans (<i>new and fine</i>),	10
"	Cramboides Alba Nigra (<i>extra</i>),	10
Nigella.	Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-a-bush.	
"	Damascena. Hardy annual, with dark-blue flowers,	5
"	" Nana. Double, blue and white,	5
"	Hispanica. Blue and purple,	5
"	" Alba. Pure white,	5
"	Atropurpurea. Clear rich purple,	5
Nierembergia.	Half hardy perennials.	
"	Albiflora. Compacta Nana. Dwarf, white, pretty,	10
"	Gracilis. Slender, pale blue,	10
"	Intermedia. Large, purple, yellow eye,	10
Nolana.	Beautiful trailing plants.	
"	Atriplicifolia. Blue, white, violet and yellow,	5
"	Paradoxa Violacea. Violet,	5
"	Prostrata. Celestial blue,	5
Oenothera.	A beautiful class of ornamental plants.	
"	Acaulis. Large, beautiful, silver-white flowers. Perennial,	10

Enothera.	Biennis. Yellow. Biennial,	5
"	Rosea. New hardy annual, with rose flowers,	10
"	Lamarkiana. Bright Yellow. Biennial,	10
"	Grandiflora. Hardy annual,	10
"	Macrocarpa. Rich yellow. Perennial,	10
"	Missouriensis. Deep yellow. "	10
"	Taraxacifolia. Pure white. "	10
"	Tetraptera. Silvery White. Half hardy annual,	5
Oats, animated.	Avena Sensitiva. A very curious annual,	5
Papaver.	Perennial Poppy.	
"	Oriental. Deep scarlet. Perennial,	5
"	Bracteatum. Bright orange crimson. Perennial,	5
"	Croceum. Orange,	10
"	Mudicaule. Bright yellow,	10
"	Involucrum Maximum. Orange scarlet,	10
"	Annual Poppies.	
"	Rhœas. African Poppy. All colors mixed,	5
"	Somniferam. Opium Poppy,	5
"	Pœonia flowered. Double, mixed,	5
"	Punctata. Picotee or Spotted Poppy,	5
"	Caryphylloides. Double Carnation Poppy. All colors,	
Pansy.	Heart's Ease, or <i>Viola tri-color</i> .	
"	German. New fancy bronze color,	10
"	" Light blue of various shades,	10
"	" Marbled purple,	10
"	" Pure white,	10
"	" Pure yellow,	10
"	" Yellow margined,	10
"	" Striped,	10
"	" Violet, bordered with white,	10
"	" Variegated, mottled and striped.	10
"	" Common fine sorts mixed,	5
"	Faust, or King of the Blacks,	20
"	English Fancy. From named flowers,	25
"	" Extra select. Carter's,	50
"	" New fancy, extra fine,	50
"	French fancy, mixed,	25
"	Odier or blotched (<i>new</i>),	50
Peas, Sweet.	See Lathyrus. Fine mixed,	5
Pentstemon.	Beautiful half hardy perennials, mixed.	10
"	Cordifolium. Fine scarlet.	10
"	Digitalis. White, streaked with red,	10
"	Murrayanum. Fine, light scarlet flowers.	15
"	Lobbianum. Beautiful yellow,	20
"	Grandiflora. A native of Nebraska,	20
"	Hybrida Nova. Saved from fine named varieties,	20
"	Gentianoides. Purple and white,	10
"	Pulchella. Rosy purple to violet purple.	10
"	Violaceum. Deep violet, fine,	10
"	Hartwegii. Blue,	10
Perilla Nankinensis.	Ornamental foliage, deep mulberry purple,	5



PANSY.

Petunia.	Profuse blooming, highly ornamental annuals. For bedding.		
"	Phœnecia, purple,		5
"	Nyctaginaflora. White,		5
"	Countess of Ellsmere. Deep rose, with pure white throat,		10
"	Mixed Hybrid. Fine sorts,		10
"	Grandiflora Hybrida. Fine mixed.	200 seeds,	20
"	Extra double, mixed sorts,	100 "	50
"	Fine double,	25 "	20
"	Marginata. Various shades, bordered with a deep belt of green,	200 seeds,	20
"	Inimitable. White, blotched with purple, fine,	100 "	15
"	Grandiflora Violacea. Extra fine,	100 "	20
"	White Throat, "	200 "	20
"	Kermesina. Brilliant crimson,	200 "	15
"	Collection of 6 varieties, named sorts, double,		1 50
"	" 12 " " single,		1 50

Phlox Drummondii.	There is no finer and more brilliant flowers than those of this class, for bedding. Hardy annual. Saved from mixed varieties,		5
"	Alba. Pure white,		10
"	" Occulata. Pure white, with purple eye,		10
"	Marmorata. Marbled,		10
"	Leopoldii. Purple. with white eye,		10
"	Queen Victoria. Violet, with white eye,		10
"	Coccinea. Pure, deep scarlet,		10
"	Purpurea. Deep purple,		10
"	Radowsky. Deep rose, striped with white,		10
"	Azurea. Blue, white eye,		10
"	Chamoise. Rose. New, very delicate,		20
"	Isabellina. New, yellow,		20
"	Rosea Alba Occulata. Rose, with white eye,		20
"	Napoleon. Purplish crimson, with black eye,		15
"	Princess Royal. Purple, white striped,		15
"	William I. Crimson, with white stripe,		15
"	Heynholdi (Benary) novelty of great beauty,		50

Phlox Decussata.	The finest of herbaceous perennial hardy plants; finest of hybridized varieties, from fine named flowers,		20
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Pink.	Florist's or Paisley. From fine named varieties,		25
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Pink. See Dianthus.

Platystemon Californicum.	A free flowering dwarf, hardy annual,		10
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Polyanthus.	Primula Elatior. Beautiful spring flowering hardy perennial.		
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GROUP OF HYBRID PETUNIAS.

Polyanthus.	Fine border varieties,	10
Polemonium.	Jacob's Ladder. Hardy perennials,	5
"	Cœruleum. Blue,	5
"	var. Alba. White,	5
Potentilla.	Beautiful, hardy herbaceous perennials.	
"	Aurea. Golden,	5
"	Atrosanguinea. Crimson,	5
"	Formosa. Orange and red,	10
"	Insignis. Yellow, orange centre,	10
"	Hybrida. Finest varieties, mixed,	15
Portulaca.	Half hardy annuals, of great brilliancy of color.	
"	Alba. Pure white,	5
"	Aurea. Golden,	5
"	" Striata. Sulphur yellow, golden striped,	10
"	Caryophilloides. Carnation striped, white and crimson,	10
"	Thellusonii. Splendid scarlet,	5
"	Rosea. Fine rose,	5
"	Thorburni. Deep orange,	5
"	Striped red and white,	10
"	Splendens. Crimson purple,	5
"	pl. var. Grandiflora. Finest double varieties, all colors, mixed,	25

Prince's Feather. See Amaranthus.

Primula Auricular. Auricular. A well known florist's flower, from fine named varieties, 10

Primula	Elatior.	Polyanthus.	10
"	Veris.	Cowslip,	10
"	Sinensis.	Chinese primrose. Ornamental plants for the greenhouse or conservatory.	
"	"	Fimbriata. Fine mixed,	25
"	"	Alba. Pure white,	25
"	"	Rosea. Rose color,	25
"	"	Grandiflora. Large flowered, fine prize variety,	50
"	"	Kermesina Splendens. New, very large flowers, bright, velvet-like crimson, with yellow eyes,	50
"	"	Erecta Superba. Large fringed flowers, of brilliant rosy vermillion,	50
Pyrethrum.	Hardy perennials,		10
"	Aureum.	Golden Feather,	10
"	Roseum.	Rose,	10
"	Hybridum flo. pl.	Double red,	25
Reseda	Odorata.	Mignonette,	5
"	Tree.	Handsome foliage,	10
"	Parson's White	(new). Very fine,	10
"	Grandiflora	Ameliorata. Improved Large-flowered Pyramidal Mignonette. This new Mignonette is greatly superior to, and quite distinct from, the old large-flowered variety: its foliage and flowers are much larger, the plants are of pyramidal growth, and attain a large size. The flowers possess also another distinctive feature in having an orange red tint. Like the old varieties, it is deliciously sweet scented, and is altogether a desirable acquisition. Price, per packet,	10
Rodanthe.	Charming Everlastings.	Of great beauty.	
"	Manglesi.	Rose color, half hardy annual.	10
"	Maculata.	A beautiful variety, "	15
"	Atrosanguinea.	Very fine,	20
"	Maculata var.	Alba. White.	10
Ricinus	Sanguineous.	A tall, half hardy annual, growing ten feet high, with splendid red fruit in clusters,	10
"	Communis.	Castor Oil Bean,	5
Rocket.	Sweet Garden Rocket.	Perennial,	5
Rose	Campion.	See Agrostemma.	
Rudbeckia	Amphlixicaulis.	Handsome, hardy annual,	5
Salvia.	Magnificent bedding plants.	Tender annuals.	
"	Coccinea.	Scarlet,	10
"	Splendens.	Scarlet, fine spikes,	10
"	Patens.	Splendid deep blue,	25
Stocks.	See	Mathiola.	
Saponaria.	Charming beautiful little annual plants.		
"	Calabrica.	Rich, deep pink,	10
"	Alba.	Very pretty,	10
Salpiglossis.	Highly ornamental and pretty half hardy annuals.		
"	Picta.	With many varieties, mixed or separate colors,	10

Sanvitalia Procumbens. A fine new dwarf plant,	10
Scabiosa or Mourning Bride. Half hardy perennials, mixed,	5
“ Atropurpurea,	5



DOUBLE DWARF SCABIOUS.

Scabiosa Coccinea. New Scarlet,	10
“ Nana. Dwarf German, mixed,	10
“ Candidissum. Pure white,	10
Schizanthus. A beautiful tribe of half hardy annuals.	
“ Pinnatus. Pinnatus leaved, purple and yellow,	5
“ Humilus. Lilac and Crimson,	5
“ Grahamii. Blue and orange,	10
“ Albus. White, crimson tipped,	5
“ Priestii. Pure white,	5
“ Grandiflorus Oculatus. Various shades, with blue centre,	10
Senecio Elegans. Double Jacobea. Of various brilliant colors; free flowering, hardy annual; fine mixed sorts,	10
“ Purpurea. Dark purple, double,	10
“ Red. Double,	10
“ Violet. “	10
“ White. “	10
“ Fine mixed dwarf varieties,	10
Silene. A class of very pretty hardy annuals, mixed,	5
“ Armeria. Lobel's catchfly. Pink color, in clustered heads,	5
“ var. Alba. White,	5
“ Compacta. Clustered Pink. in large terminal panicles,	5
“ Pendula. Rosy Purple,	5
“ Orientalis. With compact heads; a perennial,	5
Stock Gilliflower. See Mathiola.	
Sphenogyne Speciosa. A free flowering annual; yellow flowers, with black centre; dwarf, one foot high,	5

Statice.	Free flowering half hardy perennials, mixed sorts,	10
Tagetes.	Marigold.	
“	Erecta. Orange and Lemon African Marigold, each,	5
“	Patula. French Marigold. In various colors, mixed,	5
“	Signata Pumila. A very desirable species of recent introduction, of dwarf branching habit, one foot high. We exhibited one plant at one of our horticultural exhibitions, which measured six feet in circumference, one foot high, forming a hemispherical head of great beauty, covered with thousands of bright yellow flowers, with a brown stripe through the centre of each petal; which, with its exquisite foliage, formed a most striking object, greatly admired, and which received a gratuity from the Society,	10
Thunbergia.	A genus of slender and rapid growing climbers, suitable for the greenhouse or out of door culture. Tender annuals.	
“	Alata. Buff, dark eye,	10
“	Alba. White, dark eye,	10
“	Aurantica. Dark orange, dark eye,	10
“	Bakerii. Pure white,	10
“	Fine mixed sorts,	10



THUNBERGIA.

Tropæolum.	For the tall varieties, see Nasturtium,	10
“	Canariense. Canary Bird Flower. Bright yellow; climber of rapid growth,	10
“	Lobbianum. All the numerous and beautiful varieties of this class flower profusely in any warm situation, all summer, out of doors; and all winter in the greenhouse. There are a great variety of named sorts of Lobb's Tropæolums; but the following will give all the principal colors and distinct sorts:—	
“	Lobbianum. Caroline Schmidt. Deep scarlet,	10

Tropæolum Lobbianum.	Duc de Malakoff.	Straw color, edged rose and spotted red,	10
"	"	Duc de Luynes. Very dark crimson,	10
"	"	Duc de Vivence. Pale lemon, with vermillion spots,	10
"	"	Flamula Grandiflora. Yellow, beautifully streaked with carmine,	10
"	"	Garibaldi. Fine orange, shaded with scarlet,	10
"	"	Geant des Batailles. Brilliant carmine,	10
"	"	Monsieur Calmet. Lemon, spotted with crimson,	10
"	"	Napoleon III. Orange yellow, striped with vermillion,	10
"	"	King Theodore,	10
"	"	Queen Victoria. Vermilion, scarlet striped,	10
"	"	Prince Imperial. Rich ruby spotted maroon,	10
"	"	Roi des Noires. Almost black,	10



TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.

<i>Tropæolum Nanum.</i>	Tom Thumb varieties. Suitable for bedding out.	
“	Tom Thumb Beauty. Scarlet,	10
“	“ “ Yellow,	10
“	King of Tom Thumbs. New and fine,	10
“	Cattell's Crimson.	10
“	Crystal Palace Gem. Fine scarlet,	10
“	Fine mixed sorts,	10

All the varieties are liable to sport.

<i>Tritoma.</i>	Elegant half hardy perennials, which stand the winter with some protection.	
“	<i>Uvaria.</i> One of the finest summer and late autumnal flowering herbaceous plants known,	25

<i>Valeriana.</i>	Handsome perennials.	
“	<i>Coccinea.</i> Scarlet,	5
“	<i>Rubra.</i> Red,	5
“	<i>Alba.</i> White fragrant,	5

<i>Venidium Calendulaceum.</i>	A very showy, half hardy annual plant, with deep orange blossoms and brown centre, one foot high,	5
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Venus's Looking Glass. See *Campanula*.

Verbascom. *Phœnicium.* Hardy biennial, with purple flowers.

<i>Veronica.</i>	Showy, half hardy annuals.	
“	<i>Syriaca.</i> Bright blue and white dwarf,	10
“	var. <i>Alba.</i> A new variety,	10

<i>Verbena.</i>	A well known universal favorite.	
“	<i>Hybrida.</i> From finest named sorts, extra mixed,	25
“	New Italian striped,	25
“	Pure blue,	25
“	Pure white,	25
“	Pure scarlet,	25

<i>Vinea.</i>	Elegant greenhouse plants, suitable for bedding.	
“	<i>Rosea.</i> Rose,	10
“	<i>Alba.</i> White, with crimson eye,	10

<i>Viscaria.</i>	Beautiful profuse flowering, half hardy annuals.	
“	<i>Cœli-Rosea.</i> Rose of Heaven. Bright rose and white,	5
“	<i>Dunetti.</i> Dark eye, on white flower,	10
“	<i>Coccinea Nana.</i> Bright scarlet, with rosy purple centre,	10

Wall-flower. See *Cheiranthus*.

<i>Whitlavia.</i>	Beautiful California annuals.	
“	<i>Grandiflora.</i> Fine violet blue,	10
“	var. <i>Alba.</i> White,	10

<i>Waitzia.</i>	A genus of beautiful half hardy annuals, producing everlasting flowers, valuable for winter boquets, but of different culture.	
“	<i>Aurea.</i>	10
“	<i>Corymbosa,</i>	10
“	<i>Grandiflora,</i>	10

<i>Xeranthemum.</i>	Hardy annuals. Free flowering everlastings. For winter boquets.	
“	<i>Annuam flo.</i> <i>Alba.</i> pl. Double white,	5

Xeranthemum.	Cœrula pl. Double purple,	5
"	Compacta. New dwarf purple,	10
"	flo. Alba Compacta. Dwarf white,	10
"	Lutea,	10
"	Annum. Double purple. Tom Thumb (<i>new</i>),	25
Zinnia Elegans.	Half hardy annuals. Single.	
"	Alba. Pure white,	5
"	Aurea. Deep gold,	5
"	Coccinea. Deep scarlet,	5
"	Purpurea. Purple,	5
"	Sulphurea. Yellow,	5
"	Fine mixed,	10
"	Double pure white,	10
"	New Double Flowered. The most important acquisition of many years. The various brilliant colors of these beautiful flowers produce a striking effect in August and September, and almost equal the Dahlia in their size and perfection.	
"	Fine mixed sorts, saved from our own collection,	10
"	Mexicana. A new dwarf species, with yellow flowers, flushed with orange,	10
"	Tagetiflora flo. Plena. New and beautiful,	20
"	Elegans Pumila flo. Plena. (Benary), new,	20
Zea Japonica Variegata.	(Striped leaved Japan Maize),	10



DOUBLE ZINNIA.

List of Novelties.

NEW AND RARE FLOWER SEEDS CONTINUED.

The descriptions are given by their respective growers.

	Per	Pkt
ALYSSUM SWEET. SAXATILE COMPACTA. Extremely showy yellow. Hardy perennial,		10
“ WIERBECKII. White and yellow. Hardy perennial,		10
ALONSOA LINIFOLIO ROEHL,		25
The plants, growing 1 to 1 1-2 feet in height, are furnished with flax-like leaves, with innumerable glowing light scarlet blossoms. This species surpasses in every respect the few sorts of the genus Alonsoa at present known. Free flowering nature and dwarf graceful habit.		
BISMARCK LARKSPUR. Red striped,		25
This new race is intermediate between the Candelabrum and Emperor Larkspurs, both of which have become such general favorites, which contain the height of 9 or 10 inches. The foliage is of lighter shade than that of other races.		
CINERARIA HYBRIDA PLENISSIMA,		25
Extra choice strain of double Cinnerarias, comprising the newest large flowering and edged varieties.		
DIANTHUS BARBATUS NANA COMPACTA FLORA PLENA,		25
Double varieties of the Dwarf Sweet Williams.		
LYCHNIS HAAGEAN NANA HYBRIDA,		25
This new Dwarf Lychnis reach a height of 8 inches only, and very compact habit, and quite as profuse bloomer as the latter varieties.		
MYOSOTIS ALPENTRIS NANA CERULEA,		10
“ “ “ ALBA,		10
Having proved these Dwarf Alpine Forget-Me-Nots, I no longer hesitate to strongly recommend them; they do not exceed 4 inches in height and are of very compact habit.		
SCABIOSA CANDIDISSIMA PLENA,		25
Flowers about as double as the Dwarf Scabious, being a profuse bloomer and will become popular for bouquets.		

Directions for Growing Flower Seeds.

Having made a selection of flower seeds, the next thing to be done is to see that they are properly planted, in proper soil, at the proper time, and then to see that the young and tender plants are properly cared for as they appear above the ground, and when they are large enough to be transplanted to be arranged in the flower beds or borders.

Many are the sad disappointments in the pleasant anticipations from the enjoyment of the flower garden, in consequence of the ignorance of the character and mode of treating the plants that were to be cultivated, which never appear above ground, or, through mismanagement, perished soon after they appeared.

The seedsman is often perplexed by the unjust complaints of his customers, who annoy him by asserting that his seeds were bad, and did not vegetate. All the trouble in most cases, is the want of knowledge, or carelessness on the part of the cultivator, in treating all seeds or plants alike.

The writer has had long experience in the sale of flower seeds, and to be assured of the quality of the seeds he sells, he has them tested under his own eye, in a cold grapery, or in the garden; every species and variety being numbered in a book, as they are planted in boxes, corresponding with the number of a label in the box, and it is a matter of much interest and pleasure to visit the boxes every morning, to notice the progress of the plants as they appear above the soil.

To beginners I beg leave to say a few words, which, if they are such as will be of any benefit to them in their endeavors to cultivate flowers, I shall be very happy.

The first thing to be attended to before sowing the seed, is to have the soil well prepared, whether to be used in the hotbed, cold frame, or in the garden. It will be in vain to think of success if the soil is coarse, heavy, wet, cold, or poor. It should be made rich, if not already so, by plenty of fine, decomposed manure, and, if heavy, an addition of sand. When the ground is in a proper condition to work, it should be dug deep, and the manure or sand thoroughly incorporated with it and made light and fine. The process of digging should never be attempted when the ground is in a wet state, as it cannot be finely pulverized afterwards, and seeds or plants will never succeed well when planted in such soil.

When the soil is ready, then the hardy seeds should be planted, about the first of May, and remember that all seeds should not be treated alike.

Very small seeds, such as the Lobelias, Portulacas, and many others of like character, require great care in planting, and attention when the plant appear. My mode of sowing, for most seeds, is in small patches, about a foot square, and the plants transplanted to the beds or borders, when of sufficient size; the young plants can thus be better cared for than when planted in a more diffuse manner. For these fine seeds the place should be perfectly smooth, and sowed on the surface, and barely covered with fine loam or sand sifted over them, and then gently pressed with a piece of board. Great care must be taken with these minute seeds, to keep the surface of the ground moist if the weather is dry, and watch carefully for the first appearance of the plants, when they should be shaded in the middle of the day by spruce boughs, or gauze covering, such as is used to keep off insects from cucumber vines. They should be thus cared for until the plants have acquired power to resist the scorching rays of the sun.

Sweet peas should be covered at least one and a half inches, and all large seeds to the same depth; others of a smaller size, one inch; Balsams, Asters, &c., about half an inch; Cockscombs, Amaranths, and many others, one fourth of an inch. Sweet Peas, Larkspurs, Morning Glories, and other hardy seeds, may be planted any time during the last part of April; and most seeds from the

first to the middle of May; but tender annuals not until the last of the month in this climate: it is useless to plant the tender sorts until the ground and weather are warm, particularly the Cypress Vine. This seed will vegetate much quicker if scalding water is poured upon it, as well as many other hard seeds, such as Canna Indica, which lie a long time in the ground before the plants appear, unless thus treated.

It is impossible to give directions for planting seeds that will be applicable to all soils, situations, or seasons; but judgment, discretion, and care must be exercised under all circumstances to insure success. Many plants require to be forwarded in the hotbed or greenhouse to have them in perfection. But a hotbed is a dangerous place to sow flower seeds by an unskilful or careless hand; it is much safer to plant in a cold frame, or not to be in haste to plant in the hotbed until the furious heat has passed off. Much good seed is lost by thus planting it, or by not giving air, as the germs of the seed are burned up, or they become so attenuated or drawn up, that they damp off. All the blame of course falls upon the seedsman.

Some plants are difficult to transplant, and should be sown where they are to remain,—such as Sweet Peas, Morning Glories, Larkspurs, Eschscholtzias, Poppies, and some others. Most of them will require to be thinned out if too thick. No plants will succeed well when crowded together: it is a great mistake to permit this, as is too often the case.

Where there is a limited space to be occupied by the flower garden, it is much better to cultivate a few plants well, than to attempt to raise a great number of varieties, which will certainly end in failure, as the plants will smother and choke each other. Asters should have at least eight inches or more, especially the tall sorts: the dwarf sorts less, and other plants in proportion to their size.

About the middle of June to the last of the month is the proper time to transplant to the beds or borders, and perhaps later for some sorts. It is a great mistake to suppose that plants will do better to plant out immediately after a heavy rain, or while it is raining. The ground is then heavy, and very unfavorable for the rapid and free development of the young fibres. The ground should be in the same condition as required before sowing the seed. Nor is it necessary to be continually pouring on cold water; when the plants are put out, one good watering is sufficient; more is hurtful, unless the weather be severely hot and dry, and then the watering should be done after sundown, with rain water, if possible.

A few Words about Flower Seeds and the Flower Garden.

There are many seeds that require to be started in a hotbed or greenhouse, to give the greatest satisfaction. Among the climbers are the following, viz.: *Cabar scandens*, *Ipomea quamoclit* (Cypress Vine), *Maurandias*, *Tropaeolum Canariense* (Canary-Bird Flower), *Thunbergias*, *Lothospermum*, &c.

If there is no convenience for starting these beautiful climbing plants, they can be generally obtained from nursery, or seedsmen, at moderate prices, grown in pots, which should not be planted out before the first of June.

The *Cobæ Scandens*, when thus favored, will cover a large space before cold weather, and is very desirable where a rapid growing vine is wanted.

The Canary-Bird Flower (*Tropæolum Canariense*) is a very rapid growing plant, producing a profusion of Canary yellow flowers. The others are more suitable for smaller trellises, but are free growing, and blooming with interesting flowers. Amaranths, Cockscombs, and many others, succeed much better when forwarded under glass. Ten-week Stocks, Helichrysums, Drummond Phlox, Petunias, Snap-dragons (*Antirrhinums*), Asters, Balsams, Double, Zinnias, Japan and China Pinks, will make stronger plants when forwarded, and begin flowering earlier, when started in a hotbed, with moderate heat, or cold frame: but they succeed very well when planted by the middle of May in the open ground.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis, Mourning Bride, Larkspurs, Candytuft, Centaureas or Sweet Sultans, Pansies, Lupins, Sweet Peas, and the other hardy annuals, may be planted the last of April, or any time when the ground is in order,—the earlier the better for Sweet Peas and Larkspurs.

For hardy climbing plants there is nothing finer than the Morning Glory, in all its beautiful varieties, notwithstanding it is a very old-fashioned flower. The scarlet and white runners, and Hyacinth Beans make rapid growth, and are suitable for screening any unpleasant object.

The old-fashioned Four-o'clock (*Mirabilis*) is a very desirable plant, where there is plenty of room. The plants should stand singly, three feet apart; but the flowers cannot be used for bouquets or vases, and are only beautiful on the plant in the afternoon or evening, or early in the morning.

The Double Camelia Balsam, in all its varieties, is very ornamental and desirable in the flower garden, and should also have plenty of room like the last. It cannot be used in bouquets; but when the flowers are arranged in a flat dish, in all the variety of their rich colors, they make a fine display, or when large spikes of the different sorts are grouped together, in vases, they are magnificent.

There are many beautiful annuals, which, although they do not make much show in the garden, are desirable for bouquets, among which may be named Gillias, Swans-river-daisy, Linarias, Schizanthus, Godetias, Mexican Ageratum, and many others, and Mignonette should not be forgotten, on account of its delicious odor.

Some of the most brilliant ornaments of the garden are the Portulacas, which, once in the ground, sow their own seeds, the young plants of which will be found the first of June, if the soil has not been disturbed; no flower exceeds it in the brilliancy of its coloring when opened by the morning sun, and it continues in bloom most of the season; it is good for nothing, only on its bed, being worthless for a bouquet, or any other ornamental purpose, when cut. The double varieties are splendid,—a great improvement

over the single sorts, but it produces seed so sparingly that the cost of it is rather extravagant.

The Marigold family is rejected by many, while it is highly prized by others. We do not consider a flower garden complete without the good old-fashioned French and African Marigolds. The new dwarf species, *Tagetes signata pumila*, is a very desirable ornamental plant, suitable for bedding purposes. We have had a single plant of it that measured two feet in diameter, or six feet in circumference, and only a foot high, composing a dense mass consisting of hundreds of orange yellow flowers, intermingled with beautiful delicate pinnate foliage; but the odor is not agreeable for bouquets.

For dwarf spreading plants, besides *Portulacas*, may be named *Eschscholtzia*, *Nemophilas*, *Lobelias*, Purple-eyed *Crepis*, Dwarf *Convolvulus*, and *Nolanas*. — the last two very suitable for hanging baskets. There are some plants with ornamental leaves which make an attractive show in the garden: *Perilla*, *Amaranthus tricolor*, and *melancholicus ruber*, annuals; *Funkia variegata*, *Spiraea ulmaria variegata*, perennials; and among the bedding plants, *Coleus*, a number of varieties; variegated Mint, variegated-leaved *Geraniums*, variegated *ageratum*, and others.

I recommend the following perennials among the great number of species and varieties, viz.: *Phloxes*, early and late, of which there is an endless variety; Double White *Hesperis*, *Dielytra*, *Trollius*, *Dodecatheon*, Perennial *Delphiniums*, *Spiraea Japonicas*, *Fillipendula* double, and many other beautiful varieties; *Paeonies* in great variety; Double Scarlet and Rose *Lychnis*; *Coreopsis Temifolia* and *Lanceolata*; *Campanulas*, various species; *Iris*, many sorts, &c. Those are perfectly hardy, and continue year after year, requiring but little care or protection. Among the newly introduced perennial plants, there is none more to be desired than *Tritoma Uvaria*, requiring but a slight protection of leaves in winter.

The proper time for removing herbaceous plants is about the first of May, and in August.

The *Gladiolus* family stands pre-eminent for its magnificent splendor when in bloom in August and September. The improved named hybrids embrace more than a hundred beautiful varieties, producing flowers of every shade of red, purple, rose, sulphur and pale yellow, variously striped, mottled or shaded with their various colors, on white, rose, or sulphur ground, or plain scarlet or crimson.

Innumerable fine hybrid varieties are now annually produced from the seeds of flowers which have been impregnated with the pollen from other choice varieties by some of our florists; these varieties may be obtained at very low rates compared with the imported named sorts.

The *Gladiolus* may be planted any time in May, but if planted very early they will come into bloom when the weather is so warm that the flowers are liable to be injured by the hot sun, and will be but of short continuance. They should be planted about three inches deep, and ten inches apart each way.

No garden can be complete without a good assortment of bed-

ding plants, such as Verbenas, Lobelias, Geraniums, Double Fever-fews, Dwarf Tropæolums, Ageratums, Senecios, Coïeus, Petunias, Heliotropes, Ten-week Stocks, &c. The time for planting this class of plants is about the first of June, and they can be obtained from most of the seedsmen, or from the nuseries.

Dahlias, for those who fancy them, if in tubers, may be planted any time in May: but if raised from cuttings, they should not be put out till the first of June.

Biennial and perennial seeds may be sowed in May or June. Some of the most desirable are Fox Gloves, Hollyhocks, Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, Pinks, Lupins, Delphiniums, Campanulas, Aquilegias, Lychnis, Oenothera, &c.

With the seeds and plants that have been named, with a skillful hand and well prepared soil, pleasant results may be anticipated. For further particulars concerning the flower garden, we beg leave to refer to "Breck's New Book of Flowers," which has been prepared with much labor and long experience in the cultivation of flowers.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

Hybridized Seedling Gladiolus.

These are imported without names: many of them will be found to be very fine; per dozen, 1 00
We have also imported most of the new Gladiolus of the past year, which we sell from \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.

Tigridias.

A genus of Mexican bulbs, grows about one and a half feet high, producing flowers of exquisite beauty. In bloom from July to October. Plant in May or June, about two inches deep, in any good, rich, light soil.

Tigridia Conchiflora, richest orange, variegated with golden yellow, and spotted with black, \$2.50 per dozen; each, 25

Tigridia Pavonia, richest scarlet, tinged and spotted with pure yellow, \$1.50 per dozen; each, 15

The bulbs should be taken up in autumn, after the tops are killed by frost, and put them away in a dry, warm place, secure from mice, who are very fond of them.

Double Tuberose.

By starting early in pots in a hotbed, a succession of bloom may be kept from July to January. Selected dry roots, per hundred, \$5.00; per dozen, \$1.00; each, 15
Second quality, 25 per cent. less.

Amaryllis Formosissima.

To be planted in May, in good soil, about three inches deep, leaving the neck of the bulb above ground; flowers large, of rich crimson scarlet of exquisite beauty; per dozen, \$3.50; each, 35

LILIES OF VARIOUS SORTS.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS,

IMPORTED BY

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS.

The following varieties are imported by us from the most reliable *Bulb Growers of Holland*; the *Roots are first class* and are selected from the *finest collections*, and are much superior to those annually sent to this country in "*cases*," on speculation.

In addition to the following list of Bulbous Roots, we import numerous other choice sorts annually.

Hyacinths.

	Per Dozen.
Choice named,	\$3 00
Choice Mixed Hyacinths,	1 50
Common Mixed Hyacinths,	1 00
Choice Double and Single in separate colors,	2 00

Tulips.

	Per Dozen.
Extra fine, named Late Single Bizarre and Bibloem, in 50 or 100 sorts,	\$2 00
Fine mixed Single do.	75 to 1 00
" Double do.	50 to 75
Early Single Duc Van Tholl,	35
" yellow do.	75
" white do.	1 25
" crimson,	1 00
" scarlet,	1 00
" Pottebaker, white,	1 50
" " yellow,	1 50
" Rouge, superb,	1 50
Double Duc Van Tholl, do.	75
Fine mixed early, do.	50
Mixed Parrot, do. (rich colors,)	75
Fine, named Double do., in 24 sorts.	1 50

Lilies.

	Each.
Venustum,	75
Umbellatum,	25
Aurantia Major,	25
Candidum,	20
Lanciofolium album,	50
" rubrum,	50
" punctatum,	1 00
Purple Martigon,	50
Excelsum,	50
Chalcedonicum,	75
Longiflorum,	30
Auratum,	75
Eximium verum,	1 00

Jonquils.

Best Double,
Single Sweet Scented,
Large Single,

Per Dozen.
\$1 25
1 00
75

Fritillarias.

\$1 00 per dozen.
Meleagris, 25 named sorts
Mixed.

10 cents each.

Ranunculus.

Fine Turkey Ranunculus,

\$1 00 per dozen.

Anemones.

Fine mixed sorts,

1 00 per dozen.

Double Narcissus.

\$1 00 to \$1 50 per dozen.

Albo Pleno. *double white*

Orange Phoenix, *lemon orange.*

Incomparable, *large yellow.*

Van Sion, *yellow.*

Single Narcissus.

\$1 00 per dozen.

Poeticus.

Hoop-petticoats and other fine sorts.

Polyanthus Narcissus.

\$3 00 per dozen.

30 cents each.

(In named sorts.)

Crown Imperials.

Gold Striped
Large Double Yellow,
" " Red.
" Yellow,
" Red,
Maximus, *crimson*,
Silver Striped,

Each.
\$1 00
75
50
50
50
50
1 00

Snow Drops.

Double, \$4 00 per hundred,
Single, 2 25 "

60 cents per dozen.
30 " " "

Iris.

Susiana,
Spanish,
English,

\$6 00 per dozen, 75 cents each.
75 "
1 00 "

Crocus.

In ten best named sorts.

\$1 00 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen.

Cyclamen,
Ixias
Oxalis,
Amaryllis,

Each.
50
20
10
35

And all other kinds of Bulbous Roots that are worth cultivating.

COLLECTION No. 3.—Price \$5.—Contains

- 12 Double and Single Hyacinths, suitable for culture in glasses, pots, or the flower border.
- 6 Early Double and Single Tulips, for pot or border culture.
- 3 Late Tulips, for the border.
- 3 Parrot Tulips, for the border.
- 2 Polyanthus Narcissus, for pot or border culture.
- 2 Double Narcissus, for the border.
- 2 Jonquils.
- 30 Crocus, fine mixed.
- 1 Spanish Iris.
- 1 English “
- 3 Ranunculus.
- 3 Anemones.
- 2 White Lily.
- 6 Snowdrops.

COLLECTION No. 4.—Price \$3.—Contains

- 12 Double and Single Hyacinths, for culture in pots, glasses or the border.
- 12 Tulips of various kinds, mixed.
- 6 Narcissus, of various kinds, mixed.
- 1 White Lily.
- 20 Crocus, various kinds, mixed.

Directions for Planting Bulbous Roots.

The wise man has said, “To every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted.” Solomon was a famous horticulturist and lover of plants, if we may judge from his writings, as he had many gardens, and cultivated every variety of fruit, and was acquainted with all plants, from the “hyssop that grew upon the wall,” to the noble cedars of Lebanon. It appears that he had many vexations, and much trouble, notwithstanding his greatness and the grandeur of his court, and extensive family arrangements. No doubt, he retired to his gardens, and in the contemplation and admiration of his plants and flowers, forgot, for a while, in the silence and quiet of the hour, many of the troubles brought upon him, not by the cares of state only, but other vexations that might be expected from among so many wives and others of the female sex. The Hyacinth is a native of the East, and this flower, among others, might have been found in his extensive collection, with the lily and the rose. We do not know as he gave any directions for cultivating the hyacinth or time of planting, and perhaps it was one of his vexations,—as it is the case of so many at the present day,—that he was not successful in its cultivation, not knowing the exact time of planting or taking up. Now, it may seem preposterous for us to teach Solomon or any one else upon this subject, but we could have told him, as we can others, in this climate the best

time for planting all hardy bulbous roots is in *September, October, and November*, and the best time for "plucking up," in June, or in about one month after flowering, when they should be carefully taken up, dried in the shade, cleansed from their rough loose skins and fibres, and put away in a dry place, ready to plant out again in the proper season. Each root may be done up separately in a paper, if of much value.

Bulbs may be planted out later than the time named, with tolerable success. A few years since we had an invoice of bulbs from Holland, which were detained on the way, and were not received until December; of course they were of little value for sales; many were disposed of at reduced prices, but large quantities were left on our hands. In February, the snow a foot deep, and some five or six inches of frost in the ground, we undertook to plant them. The snow was shovelled off, the frozen earth picked up, the roots planted and covered over with the frozen chips, a few inches of straw thrown over, and the snow replaced, and they were thus left to take their chance. They flowered well in the spring, but rather late; the roots were exhausted and lean, and not worth saving.

All good flowering bulbs have the germ or rudiments of the flower all formed when the foliage begins to decay, and the perfection of this germ depends upon the health and vigor of the foliage: hence the importance of planting early and in good soil, for the perfect development of the foliage and flowers in the spring, and the formation of good sound bulbs for another season.

In selecting bulbs, be careful to procure good sound roots, perfectly hard and bright, without specks of rot upon them, and such as have not pushed their bud. Many of the roots sold by auction, or hawked about the streets, are of an inferior quality,—the refuse of Dutch nurseries, after the good roots have been selected for customers. If you are desirous of a successful and satisfactory bloom, purchase your roots of reliable florists, who have long experience in their importation from Holland.

The best soil for most bulbs, especially tulips, as recommended by old florists, is, four parts of river sand, four of fresh, sound loam, three of rotten cow dung, at least two years old, and one of decayed leaves or peat; the fresh, sound earth of the compost should be of the best quality of what is called virgin soil, or that obtained from the pasture or roadside. This is the most desirable compost, but not always attainable. Instead of this, any light, rich garden soil, free from vermin, will do very well. But do not, by any means, use fresh and strong manure in the composition of the soil; tulips, in particular, would probably be ruined at once when planted in it. I have seen a large bed of costly tulips spoiled of their beauty by enriching the ground with strong manure, and then covering the bed with hemlock tan. The beautiful stripes on the flowers were blended with the ground color, which was also changed from pure white, or yellow, to a dull brown.

The depth of rich soil should be at least two feet, and prepared a week or more before planting, the beds raised a few inches higher than is desired to remain, to provide for the settling of the soil.

Hyacinths look best in regular beds or groups, but they add

variety and beauty to the border when planted out in small patches of about five bulbs each. The beds or groups are very showy when formed in the grass of the lawn, but may be planted after our fashion, which is in an oval bed about 12 feet by 8, which is used also for scarlet geraniums when the bulbs are taken up. The distance for planting, laid down in the books, is eight inches each way for large roots, but in an oval we plant them much closer. This oval has a handsome border of box eight inches high, well kept and trained; the soil in the bed is raised within three inches of the top of the box edging. The soil all ready, a line is drawn lengthways of the bed and marked; then crossways at the centre; then again these four sections are divided with other cross lines, so that the figure is like the spokes of the wheel. The roots are then placed in order, four inches apart on these lines; the gardner then places a board to step upon as he plants the centre, and large roots are crowded with the fingers to the depth of four inches; the smaller ones are placed near the edge of the bed. The soil being light, this is easily accomplished. In the eight open spaces near the circumference of the bed, and about eighteen inches from the box, are planted, in groups of five, early tulips, and a margin of the same flowers, four inches from the rim, four inches apart round the whole bed; it is then raked over, the centre left rising a few inches above the sides.

The early tulip and hyacinth come into bloom at the same time, and make a magnificent show from the last of April to the middle of May. Spacious gravel walks surround this belt, which is rather more comfortable for the feet in an early visit, than if in the grass. This bed, of course, requires a larger number of roots than is generally planted; but a bed can be made on a smaller scale, which, if the old bulbs were carefully saved, will soon increase. Nothing is more attractive than a bed of this description, where all the variety of colors and shades of red, rose, blue, white and straw color, double and single, with the crimson, yellow and white of the early tulips are mingled. Some of the heaviest trusses of flowers will require some delicate support of wire or small twigs, as heavy rains will bend them down into the dirt, and growing so luxuriously are very brittle, as some will be found broken off unless thus protected. As this oval bed is to be planted with scarlet geraniums, the bulbs are removed before they are fully ripe; each root taken up with a ball of earth, without disturbing the fibres, laid in a wheelbarrow, taken away and laid in shallow trenches in a standing position, and left there to ripen off, and I have found that these roots produced good flowers another season. Although the Tulip is not a fashionable flower, still it is as beautiful as when the mania for it raged so furiously in Holland and England more than 200 years ago. It is hardy, easily grown, and if properly cultivated, retains its peculiarity of marking for an indefinite period. If allowed to remain in the ground year after year, the bulbs work down so deep into the soil, that they dwindle and lose much of their beauty. The new bulbs are formed every year below the old ones, which, unless taken up often, will bury themselves, as I have seen, more than a foot deep. My practice is, to take them up every year, the ground may be then appropriated for any desirable bedding plant, and when packed away in a dry place, will be safe until the time comes round to plant them in October. The true depth is 3 1-2 inches, and the distance each way 7 inches: or in a bed 4 feet wide, seven rows lengthways, the outside row 3 inches from the edge. Where there is but little room to spare, 6 inches each way will do very well. That they may be planted of the same depth, a

dibble, made from a piece of old hoe handle, with a notch on it for the proper depth, can be used. A half inch of sand, at the bottom of the hole, will be serviceable, into which the bulbs may be crowded: this will be of essential benefit in preventing injury from excessive wet or vermin.

The fine, late, single Tulips are the most valuable, and show to the best advantage when planted in beds or masses. They are divided by florists into three classes, viz.: *Bizarres*, which have pure yellow ground, with purple and various colored brilliant stripes; *Bibloems*, the ground white, or nearly so, beautifully broken with shades of purple violet and other colors; *Roses*, pure white ground, broken with stripes and shade of rose, carmine, crimson, or cherry red. There is another class very distinct from these, viz.: *Paroquets*, or Parrot Tulips; the edges of the petals of these flowers are notched or fringed, and of irregular shape; colors brilliant crimson and yellow, with shades of green. Although not considered of much value by florists, yet they are very showy, and deserve a place in all collections of Tulips, but, with the double varieties, should not be planted in the bed with the late single sorts, but in groups along the border. The double varieties are not so expensive, but are very showy, and some of them very desirable. The early sorts are mostly dwarfish; they are in flower from the first to the middle of May; all the other classes begin to flower by the eleventh or the middle of the month, and continue in bloom till June or later, according to the season. For a more detailed account of the cultivation of the Tulip and other bulbs, I refer to "Breck's New Book of Flowers."

The Narcissus family includes the Jonquil, Daffodil, and Polyanthus Narcissus, with all their varieties, double and single, should be planted two or three inches deep; all are very hardy, excepting the last named, which is a little tender, and should be planted four or five inches deep, and well covered with a protection of leaves. Jonquils and Hoop-petticoat Narcissus two and a half inches deep. The different species are in bloom from the last of April to the middle of June. They will flourish in any good, deep garden soil, and should be planted in groups along the border; they do not require to be taken up like the Tulip or Hyacinth, until the roots become crowded.

The Fritillary family consists of the Crown Imperial, Guinea Hen Flower, and the Persian Lily; the last of not much consequence.

The Crown Imperial has large, fleshy, somewhat solid bulbs, very strongly scented with an unpleasant odor to many; the plant also has the same scent. It is very showy when in flower, the last of April to the middle of May. Its growth is very rapid, the stem stout, two or three feet high. It is not injured by severe frosts, even when hard enough to freeze the ground; although the stems apparently wilt down, they rise up and look as vigorous as ever when thawed by the sun. Plant four inches deep, when they will remain for years.

The Guinea Hen Flower has a small hard bulb, and should not be covered over two and a half inches; flowers in June; neat, bell-shaped, drooping flower, and very hardy.

Snowdrops are the first flowers of spring, and should be planted, where they are to remain, about two inches deep.

The Crocus begins to flower from the tenth to the fifteenth of April. Groups of the various colors of this early flower are very attractive; planted the same as Snowdrops.

Muscari, or Grape Hyacinths, embrace a number of species and varieties, which give variety and beauty to the borders. *M. Moschatum* has its closed, bell-shaped flower in spikes, and has a strong smell of musk. *M. comosum* is the feathered hyacinth, and *M. botryoides*, is another pretty species, with a number of varieties, producing spikes of bell-shaped flowers a foot high, flowering in June; all these are hardy and require but little care.

The Lily family are not spring flowering, but are to be planted early in autumn. They have what is termed *scaly bulbs*, and will not keep as long out of ground as those I have described, and should be planted if practicable, soon after they are taken up. They require to be planted four inches deep, in good, deep, pulverized soil, and should not be disturbed, only to separate the roots when they become crowded.

Directions for Flowering Dutch Bulbous Roots in Pots and Glasses.

Hyacinths may be planted in pots, from the first of October to the first of November. The soil used, should consist of one-third each, of white or river sand, vegetable mould, and rich loam. The pots should measure about six inches across the top. When the bulbs are planted, the pots are to be lightly filled with earth; the bulb may be placed in the centre, and pressed into the earth, so that it may be about half covered. After this, the earth should be made solid all round the sides of the pot, to secure the bulb in place. When the bulbs are thus potted, they should be removed into a cool place, in order that they may become well-rooted before the tops shoot up. Much light is not necessary at this period; indeed, the deprivation of light causes them to root more quickly than they would otherwise do. For the first two or three weeks after potting, they may be placed in a shed or a cellar, or in any other convenient place, provided it be cool. Little water is also required; once watering, immediately after they are planted, being sufficient, if the situation is tolerably damp where the pots are placed.

If the stock of bulbs, such as Hyacinths, early Tulips, Narcissus, etc., be large enough to occupy a small frame, the pots may be put within it after planting, and they may be covered a few inches deep with rotten tan, or any other light material. The pots will soon

become filled with roots, and the shoots produced by bulbs previously well rooted, will be stronger, and the flowers larger, than if they had been put in a warm and light situation. When they are rooted, a few may be introduced occasionally into the room or window, or on the mantel-piece, if there be sufficient light. Light is quite essential when the tops begin to grow. By this means, a succession of flowers may be had during the greater part of winter and spring.

If it is wished to bloom Hyacinths in water-glasses, the glass should be filled up with water, but not so high as to come in contact with the bulb. Too much moisture before the roots protrude, might cause the bulb to decay. The glasses may be put in a light, but cool situation, until the roots are grown half the length of the glass, at least. The longer the roots are before being forced into flower, the finer the flowers will be; and, when rooted, they may be kept warm or cool, as flowers are required in succession. The flowers will not put forth, even when the glasses are filled with roots, if they are kept in a cold place. The water should be changed about twice every week, and rain or river water is better than spring water. Although the practice of growing bulbous roots in water is common, it is by no means preferable to growing them in earth. There are many failures when bulbs are grown in water, which are chiefly caused from their being more liable to rot before they begin to emit roots, than when grown in soil. Keeping the bulbs quite clear of the water, is a partial, but only a partial, preventive. Another cause is, that when the roots have attained some length, they frequently decay, and the loss of the flowers is the consequence. Should success attend the growing and blooming of the greater part of those placed in water-glasses, the bulbs will be good for nothing afterwards; but those grown in pots might be planted the year following in the garden, and they would make pretty border flowers for several years.

Similar treatment to that now described is required for the large-roofed Narcissus, whether in pots or glasses.

To force early Tulips in pots, they should be placed about three or four in each pot, just within the earth, which may be of the same sort, and the management the same as recommended for Hyacinths and Narcissuses.

Crocuses will force well. They should be planted near together, say from ten to twenty in a pot, according to its size. Let them root naturally after planting, before they are forced into flower. They require similar treatment to the preceding.

In order that the bulbous roots, which have been forced, shall not be quite exhausted, they may be planted in the garden, with the ball of earth entire, as soon as the flowering is over, if the weather is favorable. They will thus mature their roots and leaves, and be strengthened sufficiently to bloom again the following season. If bulbs are neglected when their flowering season is over, they will not recover such neglect for a considerable time; but if carefully placed in the garden till their leaves become yellow, when the root will be matured, they may then be taken up and kept in a dry, cool place, until they are wanted the following season for planting.

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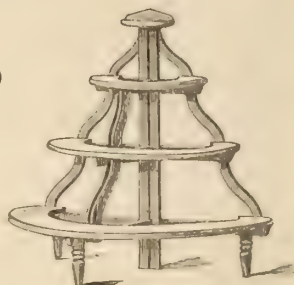
4 feet high, 2 1-2 feet long, 18 in. wide.



No. 2. No. 3 1-2. No. 1.
 .40 .50 .30

PLANT STICKS.

2	feet Sticks,	\$1.50 per 100
2 1-2	"	2.00 "
3	"	3.00 "
4	"	4.00 "
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6	"	7.00 "



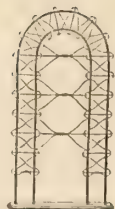
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2 ft. Veranda,
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 24 in. high.
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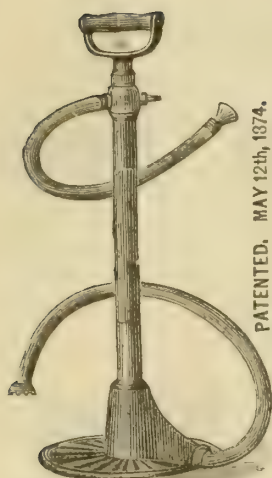
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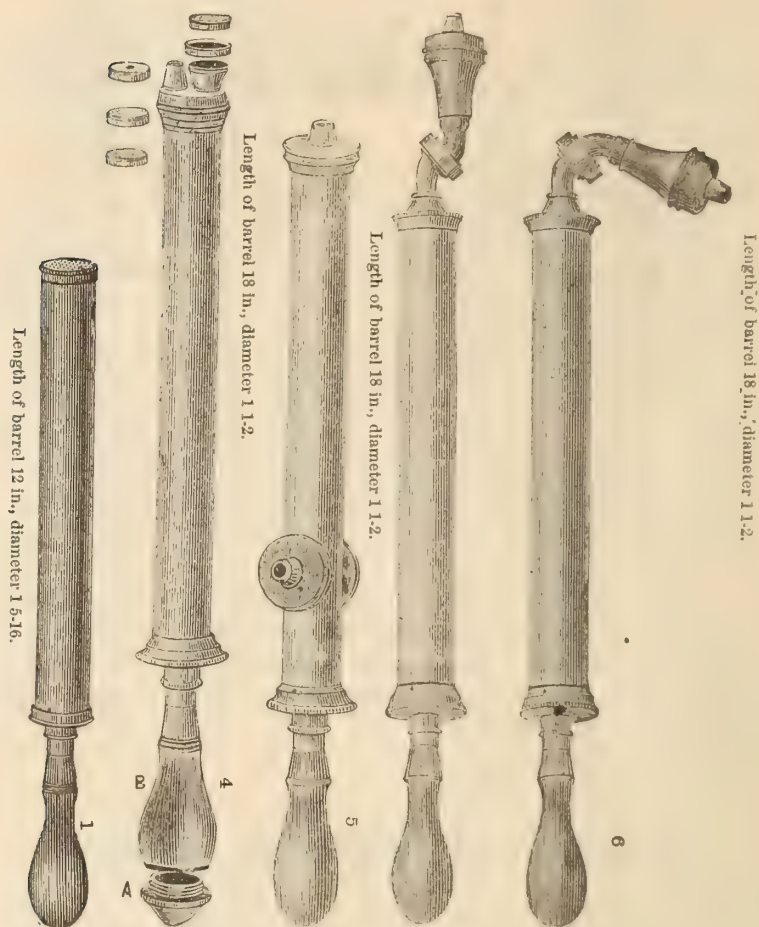
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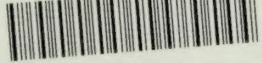
Asparagus.....1 oz. to	60 ft. of drill.	Melon, Musk.....1 oz. to	60 hills.
Beet.....1 oz. to	50 ft. of drill.	Okra.....1 oz. to	40 ft. of drill.
Beans, Dwarf.....1 qt. to	100 ft. of drill.	Onion.....1 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.
Beans, Pole.....1 qt. to	150 hills.	Onion Sets, small....1 qt. to	40 ft. of drill.
Carrot.....1 oz. to	150 ft. of drill.	Parsley.....1 oz. to	150 ft. of drill.
Cabbage.....1 oz. to	3000 plants.	Parsnip.....1 oz. to	200 ft. of drill.
Cauliflower.....1 oz. to	3000 plants.	Peas.....1 qt. to	100 ft. of drill.
Celery.....1 oz. to	4000 plants.	Pumpkin.....1 oz. to	40 hills.
Cucumber.....1 oz. to	50 hills.	Pepper.....1 oz. to	2000 plants.
Corn.....1 qt. to	400 hills.	Radish.....1 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.
Dandelion.....1 oz. to	200 ft. of drill.	Salsify.....1 oz. to	70 ft. of drill.
Endive.....1 oz. to	150 ft. of drill.	Spinach.....1 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.
Egg Plant.....1 oz. to	2000 plants.	Squash, Early.....1 oz. to	50 hills.
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Leek.....1 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	Tomato.....1 oz. to	3000 plants.
Melon, Water.....1 oz. to	30 hills.	Turnip.....1 oz. to	150 ft. of drill.

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	Per Bus.		Per Bus.
Clover Seed (all kinds).....	60 lbs.	Hungarian	48 lbs.
Timothy	45 "	Millet.....	50 "
Blue Grass	14 "	Hemp.....	40 "
Red Top.....	10 "	Flax.....	56 "
Orchard Grass.....	14 "	Buckwheat	48 "
Mixed Lawn Grass.....	14 "	Osage Orange (in nursery beds),....	33 "
English Rye Grass.....	20 "	Rye	56 "
Oats.....	32 "	Wheat.....	60 "
Barley.....	48 "	Sorghum.....	42 "
Corn.....	56 "	Broom Corn.....	52 "
Corn (in the ear).....	70 "	Beans	60 "
Irish Potatoes.....	60 "	Beans (Castor).....	46 "
Sweet Potatoes.....	50 "	Peas (Field).....	60 "
Sweet Potatoes (for seed).....	45 "	Top Onion Sets.....	28 "
Turnips	57 "	Onion.....	57 "

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Redtop,	1-2 to 1 "	Beet,	4	to 6 "
Red Clover,	6 to 10 lbs.	Parsnip,	3	to 6 "
White Clover,	5 to 8 "	Onion,	4	to 6 "
Lucerne,	10 "	Ruta-Baga,	1	"
Orchard Grass,	1 to 1 1-2 bus.	Turnip,	1	to 1 1-2 lbs.
Blue Grass,	1-2 to 1 "	Beans,	1 1-2 to 2	bus.
Rye Grass,	1 to 1 1-2 "	Peas,	1 1-2 to 2	"
Wheat,	1 1-2 to 2 "	Oats,	2	to 3 "
Barley,	1 1-2 to 2 "	Rye,	1 1-4 to 2	"
Buckwheat,	1 to 1 1-2 "	Millet,	1-2 to 3-4	"

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air, in the same manner as hotbeds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart, and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking the outside of the heap which is cold, and the inside which is hot, together, so that every part of it may be equally fermented and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a bed, which will be in two or three weeks after it has been put together to ferment, select a dry spot for a foundation. Mark out the bed, which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed, mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is sufficiently moderate for spawning, which may be ascertained by trial sticks thrust into different parts of the bed. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine, light soil, and press down evenly. When finished, cover the bed a foot thick with clean straw, and protect from heavy rains. The Mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season.



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